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Almanacs for 1832.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1831.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. To the Christian Community. THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY Was formed for the sole purpose of increasing the number of pious, enlightened, and faithful Ministers. Its founders were urged to this enterprize from the founders were urgen to this cherphize from the consideration, that "the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." "The field is the world"—the great family of man. To gather in this field, which is "white already to harvest," about seven hundred thousand spiritual reapers are needed, besides those now engaged in the blessed work. This estimate is made upon the ratio of giving only one minister to a thousand souls. To giving only one minister to a thousand soulis. To supply the United States with evangelical teachers, allowing only one to a thousand inhabitants, (and eighty years ago there was in New England one liberally educated minister to about every six hun-dred souts.) six thousand, at least, are wanting. There are between three and four thousand church-ary more tell with the Courgerstional Prophytees, connected with the Congregational, Presbyterian Episcopalian, and Baptist denominations, which have no settled minister. In eight counties which have no sected minister. In eight countries in the south western part of the state of Indiana, embracing a population of between thirty and fifty thousand, there is but one settled Congregational or Presbyterian minister. Ohio, containing nearly a million of people, has only three or four hundred educated ministers of all the Christian denominaa minion of people, has been a deficiency of all the Christian denomina-tions in the State. There is then a deficiency of tions in the State. There is then a denote by of six hundred such ministers in Ohio alone, leaving a destitute population of six hundred thousand. In twelve counties, adjoining that State, there is not a single Presbyterian or Congregational minister of the gospel. This, in a great degree, is but the appalling picture of the Southern and Western States. Even in New England there is a greater States. Even in New England there is a greater demand for ministers at the present time, than there has been for the last twenty years; and this demand is becoming greater and greater. It is computed, that the population of the United States increases now a thousand in a day, or three hundred and sixty-five thousand annually. From the last census, it appears, that this had been nearly the ratio of increase for the last ten years. In order then to supply the wants of the country, it will der then to supply the wants of the country, it will be necessary to raise up not only six thousand min-isters to supply the present destitution, besides isters to supply the present destitution, besides enough to supply the vacancies made by the decease of pastors from time to time, which are more than one hundred and fifty every year, but also three hundred and sixty-five more annually, that is, a minister every day. Five hundred ministers, therefore, must be raised up annually, to supply merely the increasing demand of the country, not to say any thing in respect to the supply of its preto say any thing in respect to the supply of its pre-sent destitution, or of foreign missionaries. By the year 1860, the United States will be peopled with about thirty millions of inhabitants, if they increase as fast as they have increased the last ten years. And more than half of this mass of population will be west of the Alleghany mountains, where now there are but few ministers of the gospel, but few literary institutions, and but few of the means of grace, and where will continue to be a most awful deficiency, unless special efforts are made to supply it. There also will be the seat of the Beast, another spiritual Babylon, where the mother of har-lots may again forge her chains, establish her in-quisitions, and practice her abominations. Ministers the people will have, and if we do not supply them, they will be supplied by the energy of the Jesuits. If this should take place, every right, and privilege, and blessing we inherit from our fathers, procured by their prayers, sufferings, and blood, will be wrested from us, and sacrificed on the shrine of most fearful despotism. There will be a tremendous reaction, awfully disastrous in its effects. The times call for alarm. And now what shall be done? Shall our churches famish for the bread of life? Shall the waste places of our Zion never be built? Shall our beloved country be overspread with Romanism, and be subjected to the superstitions and evil machinations of Popery Shall the heathen perish for lack of vision? It must not be. It will not be. The sympathies of Christians cannot always sleep over such desola-tions. The knowledge of salvation will be impart-ed to those in our own country and in other counsubject of educating pious indigent young men for the gospel ministry with intense interest, and agonize in effort for this great and glorious enterprize! Who that has a heart for this work will refuse to lend aid to the American Education Society, which is wholly consecrated to this blessed cause. institution, founded in prayer and high expectation of doing good, has, since its establishment, been

cen, French America width English Merry d.; a variety of Merinos, of various fints: 10 cases of planes; Horse Skinery little spotted, at d.; a variety of Fanghain Bobbinet Lamitation Linen Cambiet Merino and Fancy wprices; a few pichtic Merino Shawls, tion; 200 white and 0 cents; Linen Cames; Linen Cames; Linen Cames; Linen Cames; Gabinable Paids, do. do.; Mar-Nov. 9. instrumental of raising up four hundred ambassa-dors of the cross, who are now laboring in various parts of the earth. It assisted, the last year, six hundred and four young men, in nineteen different literary and theological institutions, and the number of beneficiaries is constantly increasing. year, that is past, was a year of great pressure and of signal relief. The Society, which at that time was greatly embarrassed, was enabled to discharge its debt to within eight hundred and seventy-six dollars. The smiles of Heaven, the charities of the Christian community, and the flourishing state of the Society, were gratefully acknowledged in the DROPS. RUP—the best thing Consumptive Habits. Annual Report, and noticed by the different reli-gious periodicals. Gratitude to God, and thank-fulness to benefactors, drew forth the acknowledgement. Duty seemed to demand it. It was, how-ever, feared at the time, that an impression might be made on the public, that the Education Society is now relieved from its pecuniary wants, and no more special exertions will be needed to sustain it,

nington street; L. H ner of Pleasant; Jar-; William Blasland, Nov. 9.

y planed (by Steam) d. of as good quality where procured. OPELAND, JR.

COMPANY. UNDRED THOU-, and invested

ELCH, President. Sept. 7, 1831.

Such, however, would not probably have been the state of our pecuniary concerns, had not an Agent of our Society failed to fulfil his appointment. It has been the solemn purpose of the Board of Di-rectors not to become again embarrassed. They have felt that it was not expedient or right, inconthe religious community for relief. But what should be done? To the young men who were already under the patronage of the Society, the Di-

and that the churches would turn their contribu

tions into other channels, and be remiss in efforts for this cause. Still, funds have flowed into our

treasury as usual. But, owing to the increase of the number of beneficiaries, and the debt which

was upon the Society at the close of the last year.

the treasury is now overdrawn to the amount more than two thousand dollars.

rectors could not say, We cannot afford you further help—you must give up your fond hope of bearing the messages of salvation to perishing sinners, and return to your former over former over the help of the messages of salvation to perishing sinners, and return to your former over former over the help companies, the same of the Churches, purchased by the blood of Immanuel, the Board had given a place of the same of the Churches, purchased by the blood of Immanuel, the Board had given a place of the same of the Churches, purchased by the blood of Immanuel, the Board had given a place of the same of the Churches, purchased by the blood of Immanuel, the Board had given a place of the same of the Churches, purchased by the blood of Immanuel, the Board had given a place of the same of the Churches, purchased by the blood of Immanuel, the Board had given a beautiful to the court and held up before this community as criminals, to have entered as criminals, to have entered as criminals, to have the same of the Churches and their works as ministers of the gospel and teachers, to be separated from their wives and children, excluded from all social enjoyments and religious so-tended from all social enjoyments and religious solve presented themselves for the help granted by the list through the sound and the same of the Sabbath? Here is a simple, case, an absolute of the Sabbath? Here is a simple, case, an absolute of the Sabbath? The sabbath is a proposed pleading of the Sabbath is a cluster of the sabbath is a proposed by the same of the Sabbath is a proposed by the same of the Sabbath is a proposed by the same of the Churches and to the West; and when so many of our Churches, so, one of them the most ableand respectable in the usual appropriations to them, when for a same denomination in the latter of the sabbath is same denomination with nearly 45,000 ments and to the West; and when so many of our Churches, and to the West; and when so many of our Churches, and to the West; and when so many of our Churches, and to the and to the West; and when so many of our Churches, some of them the most able and respectable in the land, are heard pleading, Give us pastors or we languish and die? In the name of the King of Zion the Board have given aid to these young men; in the name of the Churches they have done it; and in the name of those for whom Christ died they have done it. And now they appeal to the religious community for help. They cannot think of incurring such a debt as has been upon them in years past. They entreat you as men, as philanthropists, as patriots, as Christians to give them your sympathies, your prayers, your charities. They sympathies, your prayers, your charities. They do this the more fervently and importunately, when they look abroad upon the country and see the moral machinery in operation—the establishment of Sabbath Schools, Bible and Theological Classes, the zeal and faithfulness of Christians and ministers, and the abundant means of grace, employed for the conversion of souls; and, above all, when they see the copious effusions of the Holy Ghost and the consequent revivals of religion, which pre-vail from one end of the land to the other, and mutitudes of young men, flocking to the standard of Christ, many of whom are willing to devote then-selves to the work of the sacred ministry, and are saving to the Churches, Here are we-sendus. Who can refrain from bearing a part in doing it? A host of young Ezekiels might be raised up to prophesy unto the slain, could funds be procured to meet the expense of their education. Shal this great work be carried forward or retarded? As the Lord said to Moses, Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward; so he says by his providence to his ministers, Speak to the Churches, that they may go forward in this gracius enterprise for the conversion of the world. Dearly beloved brethren and sisters in Christ, bought by His blood, renovated by His spirit, and consecrated to Him and His cause, go forward, and your influto Him and His cause, go forward, and your influence shall be felt generation after generation down to the millennial day, and onward till the consummation of all things, and the object yos shall accomplish on earth, shall be the admiration of saints and angels eternally in heaven. Harder than adamant, colder than the grave must be that heart, which does not thrill with the most grateful emotions in view of the glorious things spoken concerning Zion. Already her King is on his way for universal conquest. The signs of the times indicate it. And every heart and hand should "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Ere long the "seventh angel will sound, and there will be great voices in heaven, saying, The kingwill be great voices in heaven, saying, The king-doms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ and he shall reign forever To those who may be disposed to afford assis-

tance, the following methods are suggested: Let persons make donations, as the Lord hath prosper-ed them; let those, who can do it, make themselves life-members of the Parent Society, or some Branch or Auxiliary Society-ministers have frequently been made life-members by ladies and gentlemen of their Parishes; let the Treasurers of all Education Societies make as large collections as possible, and remit them immediately; let all former Beneficiaries, who are under express obligation to refund, and have entered upon their professional labors, exert them-selves to pay the whole or a part of their debt to the Society; let ministers present this subject to their people in the way they may deem most ex-pedient; let all who have a heart to pray, remem-Christians cannot always sleep over such desolations. The knowledge of salvation will be imparted to those in our own country and in other countries, who are destitute of the means of grace. The gospel will be preached to every creature. It is so written in the statute-book of heaven. But "how shall they call on him, in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they har of the statute of the statute of the manual transmitted to the Parent Society, or to some Branch Society, before the first day of January, as about that time appropriations are to be made for the quarter. The demands upon the they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" It is by the foolishness of preaching, that God is pleased to save them that believe. What Christian, then, will not view the subject of educating pious indigent vonns man for the subject of educati thousand dollars. To meet these demands only about seven hundred dollars quarterly are derived from the income of funds. For more than five thousand dollars, every three months therefore, the Society is dependent upon the Christian communications. ty in the New England States. Let those who contribute to this object give from a willing mind, and in view of the wants of perishing millions And may "the blessing of Him that was ready to WILLIAM COGSWELL, perish come upon you." WILLIAM Cogswell, General Agent for the New England States.

Boston, Rooms of the American Education Society, Nov. 17, 1831.

PRAYER FOR THE MISSIONARIES.

We have repeatedly invited attention to the duty of prayer for the imprisoned missionaries and the wronged In-dians; and have twice published a resolution on the subject, adopted by the Board at their annual meeting. Yet it seems proper, and a duty, at this time, once more to advert to the subject, and to commend to the serious attention of all the following remarks from the Missionary Her-

ald for December : PRAYER FOR THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES.

These brethren are again commended to the sympathies and prayers of the friends of missions. It is for conscience sake that they are in this state of confinement and bond-service. The work which they were doing, and for continuance in which they have been arrested, tried, condemned, stig-matized as malefactors, and ignominiously thrown into a public penitentiary, was not their work peculiarly. It was the work of preaching the gospel to the ignorant and destitute—a work which Christ has charged ministers and churches generally to take care to have performed. In the Providence of God it has fallen to the lot of these brethren to occupy the post of danger, such a post as no one sup-posed could be found in this age, and especially in this Christian land. They are the representatives and agents of the churches, were doing their work, and are suffering, as it were, in their stead. It is no more than right, then, that they should be sup-

the following resolution, which was inserted in the last number of this work, viz.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the

churches to make the present condition and trials of the suffering and imprisoned missionaries of the Board the subject of special prayer to almighty God, and particularly at the monthly concert on the first Monday in December next, that this dark dispensation, may be overruled for the extension of the gospel and the ultimate prosperity of the mis-

It is to be hoped that prayer on this subject has not been suspended in any of the churches till this time, and that it will not cease with this monthly concert, or be limited to similar occasions. There should be public prayer on the Sabbath, and daily prayer in the family, and in the closet, that the Head of the Church will preserve the lives and health of these brethren in bonds; that he will give them strength to bear the hardships that may come upon them; that he will comfort them with his presence and the consolations of his grace; that during this scene of trial he will enable them to exercise and exhibit the spirit of their divine Master before their keepers and the prisoners; that he will make them useful to the unhappy men by whom they are surrounded; that he will protect and comfort their families in this time of bereavement: that he will give to our rulers and judges wisdom and firmness to pursue the course of justice and humanity; that he will cause a correct public sentiment on this subject to prevail among the people of this nation, and will excite them to great vigilance to discern and resist every invasion of our free institutions, and every violation of the national faith; and that in his overruling Providence he will cause this distressing event to promote the ultimate well-being of this nation and the Indians, and the ad-

For the Boston Recorder. WHAT CHRISTIANS CAN DO FOR THE SABBATH.

1. They can pray for it. And would not the prayers of all the Christians scattered through this State, and over the whole latd, if sent up with unceasing importunity to the Amighty Guardian of the Sabbath, secure his special interposition in its behalf, and his blessing on their efforts to restore its influence, and perpetuate its blessings? But do Christians thus pray for the Sabbath? Do they remember it in the closet, and around the family altar? Is it often mentioned even in the devotions of the sanctuary? While thus forgetting this sacred day before the throne of grace, can they expect to see it raised from its present degradations, enthroned in the hearts of their countrymen, and diffusing its blessed influences through the entire mass of

our population. 11. Christians can also keep the Sabbath them-It. Christians can also seep the Savoun themselves, and thus set an example that would exert a silent, but powerful and all-pervading influence. Are they not bound by the most solemn obligations to do this? Have they not promised all this by yows recorded on earth, and in heaven? Yes; they have called God, angels, and men to witness their solemn, off repeated promise to remember the their solemn, oft repeated promise to remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy. But do they all keep the Sabbath according to this strict and sacred pledge? Does no Christian travel on the Sabbath in stages, in steam-boats, or even in his own carriage? Do churches call these offenders promptly to account? Do the Christian community frown upon them with holy indignation? Are these baptized Sabbath-breakers arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion, and stigmatized as recreant to the vows of God that are upon them? Woe to the churches, and woe to the land, if those professed and responsible guardians of the Sabbath

we become so careless of their sacred trust.

But let all Christians observe God's holy day as they ought; and their example would be felt through the whole community, and ultimately pro-duce a general and complete reformation. They are scattered through society; they are connected with families and neighborhoods; they hold the mainsprings of every movement in behalf of reli-gion or morality; and by a simultaneous, spirited movement, they might redeem the Sabbath through the length and breadth of the land. Can they then sleep without guilt over the growing profunctions of this sacred day? How can they answer for these guilty and perilous slumbers to their final Judge, the Lord of the Sabbath?

III. Christians can exert a still more powerful influence in their own families. Their children their servants, and all in their employ are unde their control; and if a Christian requires, or willingly permits any one of these persons to violate the Sabbath, will not its divine lawgiver hold him responsible for such violations? God himself has led this question; for if you read the fourth Comsettled this question; for if you read the fourth Com-mandment attentively, you will find that he not only forbids you to break the Sabbath yourself, but extends your responsibility to all that are under your influence, by adding an explanatory clause in it thou shalt not do any work; thou, nor thy on, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant, nor son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates." Here God requires you to see that all those under your control keep the Sabbath; and if you require, or willingly suffer your child, or your servant, or your cattle, or your property, to profane the Sabbath, you are in the eye of God as truly a Sabbath-breaker as if you openly trampled it under foot yourself.

IV. Christians can also sign the proposed pledge to "abstain themselves from worldly business and

travelling on the Sabbath, except in cases of piety, necessity or mercy, and from all worldly visiting and amusements on that day, and to use their in ported by the sympathy and prayers of their breth-ren in the ministry, and of all the churches. When one member suffers, all the members suffer with it.

spheres induce a vast multitude of others to observe the Sabbath. Every one might on an average persuade three or four in his own family or neigh-borhood to sign the same pledge of abstinence from Sabbath-breaking; and thus would be secured to this sacred cause the public, plighted example of from 180,000 to 225,000. Would not this wake the State, and hold up a beacon to the whole land?

But may we not expect aid in this cause from other denominations? There are in the State perhaps 9,000 professors of religion belonging to the Methodist church, 13,000 Baptists, and 3000 or

Methodist church, 13,000 Baptists, and 3000 or 4000 Episcopalians; making with evangelical Congregationalists 70,000. Let all these come themselves into the proposed measure, and persuade only three others to do the same; and we have at least 280,000, in this single State, the largest and best part of our whole adult population, pledged to a respectful observance of the Sabbath. Would not this rouse the State, and soon begin to turn the current of public opinion?

But apply this calculation to a larger sphere

But apply this calculation to a larger sphere.

There are in New-England about 150,000 professed disciples of Christ belonging to congregational churches; and we may suppose two thirds as many of other evangelical denominations. Here then we have, by supposition, 250,000 professed Christians; and if all these would themselves single and each and if all these would themselves sign, and each persuade three or four others to sign, a pledge of abstinence from al. external violations of the Sab-bath, there would in New England alone be array-ed in behalf of this sacred day the plighted exam-ple of 1,000,000, or 1,250,000. Would not all this start a current in favor of the Sabbath among the descendants of the Pilgrims?

But this sacred enterprize would not stop here.
There are in the United States about 150,000 Orthodox Congregationalists, 180,000 Presbyterians, 18,000 Dutch Reformed, perhaps 12,000 Episcopalians, 44,000 evangelical Lutherans, 18,000 German Reformed, 15,000 Associate Presbyterians, 310,000 Baptists, and 490,000 Methodists, making with other denominations, nearly or quite 1,350,-000 professed Christians besides Roman Catholics. Let all these sign the Sabbath pledge, and each induce only three others to do the same; and there are at once enlisted in this sacred enterprise 5,400,000. Let each procure four subscribers to the pledge; and the result will be 6,750,000—more than half,

and that the best half, of our whole population!

Disciples of Jesus! Look at this, and then say whether it is not in the power of Christians under God to turn back the tide of Sabbath profanation that is rolling over the land? Let every Christian do what he can, and should be; and would not this sacred day ere long be fully redeemed, and its blessings diffused through the entire population of our country? Will you then, shrink back in fear, or fold your arms in indolence, and say that nothing can be done? With such feelings, indeed nothing can be done; and if you sit still, nothing will be done. But will you—can you—DARE you sleep till this ark of God, freighted with the destinies of two worlds, is drifted over the cataract, or sucked into the maelstroom? You are the constituted guardians of the Sabbath; and if you abandon this high and sacred trust, God and posterity will hold responsible for the consequences! NAMA

ON RECOLLECTIONS OF EARTH.

Having gone as far as I thought needful to justify the opinion of our meeting and knowing each other hereafter, I find, upon reflection, that I have done but half my business, and that one of the questions you proposed, remains entirely unconsidered, viz. 'Whether the things of our present state will man of Highland Co. and Putman of Licking Co. not be of too low and mean a nature to engage our oughts, or make a part of our communications The common and ordinary occurrences of life,

no doubt, and even the ties of kindred, and of all temporal interests, will be entirely discarded from amongst that happy society; and possibly the remembrance of them done away.* does not therefore follow that our spiritual concerns, even in this life, will be forgotten; neither do I think that they can ever appear trifling to us in any the most distant period of eternity. God, as you say in reference to the scripture, will be all But does not that expression mean, that being admitted to so near an approach to our heavenly Father and Redeemer, our whole nature, the soul and all its faculties, will be employ: ed in praising and adoring him? Doubtless how-ever this will be the case; and if so, will it not furnish out a glorious theme of thanksgiving, to rock whence we were hew the hole of the pit whence we were digged? recollect the time when our faith, which under the tuition and nurture of the Holy Spirit has produc-ed such a plentiful harvest of immortal bliss, was as a grain of mustard seed, small in itself, promising but little fruit, and producing less? To recollect the various attempts that were made upon it, by the world, the flesh, and the devil, and its various triumphs over all, by the assistance of God, through our Lord Jesus Christ? At present, whatever our convictions may be of the sinfulness and corrup-tion of our nature, we can make but a very imperfect estimate either of our weakness or guilt. Then, no doubt, we shall understand the full value of the wonderful salvation wrought out for us: and it seems reasonable to suppose, that, in order to form a just idea of our redemption, we shall be able to form a just one of the danger we have escaped. When we know how weak and frail we were, surely we shall be more able to render due praise and honor to his strength who fought for us; when we know completely the hatefulness of sin in the sight of God, and how deeply we were tainted by it, we shall know how

* How this can be, consistently with what is said below, it is difficult to conceive. - ED, REC.

sons is crowded to overflowing. The number of regular church-going people has doubled within four months. More orderly, attentive, and soleum congregations are no where to be seen. Fif-teen have been added to the church. Others in-dulge hope and others still are anxious. New in-stances of awakening occur every week. A large and commodious house of worship is in progress The Sabbath School of 50 or 60 scholars is delightfully encouraging: and so great has been the improvement in general morals, that persons who have resided in the place several years are astonished, and can scarcely realize it.

To the little church in Providence, six have

been ndded—and in Mount Meigs a new church has been organized of 9 or 10 members; three others have been received, and more will unite soon, This is perfectly missionary ground, and no place furnishes more flattering prospects for a large and flourishing church. The surrounding country is densely covered with a wealthy population

Rev. A. Kent spends five Sabbaths out of six at Galena and Prairie-du-Chien, and the sixth, together with eight week days, are spent in Iowa Co. M. T. as part of a circuit of 140 miles. Mr. K. is \$50 miles from any bookstore!—but he has put in circulation more than 100,000 pages of Tracts, and disposed of about 50 volumes of bound books, beside gretting into appraising a variety of measures.

beside getting into operation a system of measures for the supply of the Bible to the destitute. The Synod of Illinois, at their late meeting, was composed of 22 ministers present—occupying the most important stations in Illinois and Missouri. Most of these ministers have taken the field within five years—and are exerting an amazing influ-ence by preaching, and by their united exertions to promote Bible, Tract, Temperance and Sabbath School Societies, and thus giving direction to the energies of unborn millions.

Rev. T. Lippincolt, labors in Edwardsville, Alton, and Collinsville. For three months, the Lord has shed down divine influences like the gentle dew on C.—and eleven have been added to the church— several others indulge hope, and a number occupy the anxious seat. Of those admitted to the church all except two were teachers or pupils in the Sab-bath School.

INDIANA. At Greensburgh, under the labors of Rev. J. R. Wheelock, the people though few in number, and poor, have laid the foundation of a Presbyterian Meetinghouse, 35 by 40 feet—and raised by subscription \$400 toward its completion. Meetings are increasing in fulness and solemnity. Sabbath Schools are uniformly prosperous, and are gaining rapid victories over prejudice, especially by means of their libraries.

In Portage County, within the short space of 12 or 14 weeks, it is thought there have been as many as eight or nine hundred cases of conversion to

ny as eight or nine hundred cases of conversion to God. The whole face of things is changed. Men of every age and standing in society, are among the subjects of the work.

The churches in Felicity and Ebenezer have been blessed with a season of refreshing under the ministrations of Rev. A. T. Rankin, and 44 persons added to them. In Tunisburg also, Rev. Mr. Bissel, laboring amid privations and discouragements, has at length received mercy of the Lord to be successful; and rejoices in the conversion of have each been favored with precious revivals—and have seen the young and the old, the rich and the poor sitting together at the feet of Jesus, to learn of him.

MICHIGAN.

Rev. Mr Wend of Ypsilanti, informs of a glorious work of grace among his people, commencing with the melting of the church into penitence for their sins, and progressing without abatement of interest to this time, subduing between 40 and 50 individuals to the obedience of the faith.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

1. In receiving the intelligence contained every month in the "Home Missionary," we are constrained to express the wish, that this publication were much more widely circulated. Its cost is but one dollar a year. It is the property of the "American Home Missionary Society"—and if the 5000 copies now published monthly, were increased to ten or twenty thousand, the Society would be benefitted in the same proportion—no other publica-tion would be injured, for no other confines itself to the same ground, and that information would be widely diffused, which cannot be conveyed through the medium of Extracts or Abstracts, and which yet is indispensable to the creation of that deep public interest in the Society's operations, that alone can ensure the early and full success it antiipates. Why then will not the friends of Home Missions, exert themselves to give it a wider circu-

2. During the month that intervened between the 15th of Sept. and the 15th of Oct. twe the 15th of Sept. and the 15th of Oct. twenty-one new Missionaries were appointed, chiefly for the Valley of the Mississippi, beside fourteen reappointed to various fields of labor—making in the whole thirty-five. During the same period, there was received into the Treasury but \$895,30—i. e. less than is necessary to support nine Missionaries. than is necessary to support nine Missionaries for a year, allowing to each the average sum of \$100!

The preceding month did not fall equally short—but during that month, while 20 Missionaries were commissioned, less than \$1200 were received into the Treasury. It is perfectly clear that at this rate the American Home Missionary Society must soon contract its operations, or else abandon its enter-prise wholly: and leave the desolations of Zion to extend on the right hand and the left-and the

mighty West to go into the hands of the enemy. Not that we seriously fear such a result—but that it must come, if there be not more liberality on the part of these able churches, and of self-devoted in-dividuals;—that increased liberality, we anticipate with confidence, and affectionately urge, by every motive of duty to God and our country.

5. The Treasury of the Massachusetts Mission-

ary Society, under the care of John Punchard, Esq. at Salem, and of Benjamin Perkins, Esq. No. 114, Washington street, Boston, forms a ready medium f communication with the Treasury of the Amer-an Home Missionary Society at New York, for all who wish to transmit monies to the National Society, for the support of Missions at the West. Any sums so appropriated and deposited will be duly forwarded and credited. This remark is made in the belief that some persons are prevented from the contribution of small sums to the Western Missions, by the distance of the Treasury of the

Parent Society.

4. The Lord hath need of so much of the substance of his people, as is necessary to sustain all those faithful ministers who are willing to abandon the scenes of their youth, for the toils and privations involved in the great effort to evangelize thoroughly the whole of the western world. The enterprise is undertaken. It is full of grandeur. It cannot be relinquished. All the great interests of our country—the honor of Zion—the salvation of the world and the glory of Jehovah, require its vigorous prosecution. But it cannot be prosecuted without means. Those means lie abundantly in the bosoms and the hands of our churches. Shall they be witholden? God forbid!-When, O when they be witholden? God forbid!—When, O when will Zion arise to her duty, in relation to the millions that are perishing for lack of knowledge within the limits of Christendom—nay, within the borders of our own happy land!—Blessed be God! She will arise and all her waste places shall one day be comforted! Happy they, who yield themselves, and all they possess, instruments in her enlarge-

REVIVALS.

For the Boston Recorder.

REVIVAL IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

Jefferson County, N. Y. Nov. 1st, 1831. R. EDITOR,—In addressing you, and through the me-of your excellent journal—the Christian community a: dism of your excellent journal the Christian community at large, it is my object to give a plain and simple history, so far as a knowledge of facts shall enable me, of the displays of divine power and goodness with which of late our county has been so highly favored. Detached and imperfect acounts of this work of the Lord in particular charches have already gone abroad; but viewing as I do the unusual attention to eternal things which has been manifested in several of our churches as produced by one general outpouring of God's Spirit, I deem it proper that this account should be a general one of the revixal in Left-erson County—and that hereby the riches of God's grace may be magnified—his name honored—the hearts of the Lord's people encouraged, is my most humble and most carnest prayer. For some time previous to any remarkable excitement there was evident in some of our churches an increased attention to holy things; a deeper and more ruling spirit of

tention to holy things: a deeper and more ruling spirit of piety seemed to pervade the bosoms of Christ's professed followers, and a marked reverence for the ordinances of the sanctuary was observed. Many had presentiments of great things about to be performed. The devont Christian especially exercised strong faith in Him who is not slack con-

cially exercised strong faith in *Him* who is not slack concerning his promises.

At a period so propitious—when circumstances seemed to warrant and even demand extraordinary effort, a protracted meeting was commenced in the village of 'Adams. Deep interest for the result was felt by all who sincerely loved the Redeemer's cause and desired its advancement.—Many were the prayers which were put up we trust in faith in different parts of the county, to the Great Head of the Church, that he would crown the meeting with the presence of his Spirit.—This was in the month of March last. Public exercises commenced on Tuesday and were closed on the Sabbath following.—During the three first days, the course was such as is commonly adopted in meetings of a on the Sabbath following.—During the three first days, the course was such as is commonly adopted in meetings of a similar nature; but on the morning of Friday so deep and powerful were the feelings of ike assembly that it was deemed expedient to deviate somewhat from the usual method. God had indeed met with his peeple, and so sensibly was his presence realized, so awfully momentous appeared the responsibilities of the hour, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could refrain from giving vent about to the emotions that swayed their bosons.—Every head was bowed, and every pious heart flowed out to ficed in deep and fervent supplication. The ear of the Almighty was not deaf to their prayer. The waters of life flowed freely. Inquiry meetings were continued for several days after the public meetings were suspended. It is impossible to state precisely the number of those who were hopefully converted. Many who came in from a distance went away rejeicing in the hope of a glorious immortality. Probably more than a hundred were here the subjects of renewing grace.

ace. Immediately after the meeting at Adams, another com-Immediately after the meeting at Adams, another commenced at Rodmon, five miles distant, which continued thirteen days without intermission. Public exercises were had
three times a day, and the usual course was pursued. At
this place it is supposed that nearly two hundred gave evidence of a saving change. During the three first days but
little was effected, and the aspect of things was dall and
cheerless—but on Thursday the prospect was brightened.
The cloud of mercy burst suddenly upon the people, and in
the short space of twenty-four hours rising of thirty souls
expressed a hope of having passed from death muto life.
—From this time the work progressed steadily forward
until the close of the meeting. The population of this village is small; but so general was the work that of the
few scarcely an adult was left unconverted.

On the day following the close of this meeting (the 25th
of April), a meeting of the converts was held at the village
of Adams, which was addressed by the Rev. J. Burchard.
Of more than four hundred who had obtained hope since

Of more than four hundred who had obtained hope since the work commenced in this latter place, three hundred This was a scene of exceeding interest: and when all arose and sang a favorite hymn, we seemed in imagination to eatch the faint echoiogs of the song in the upper sanctuary.—This, I rust, was a day of happi-ness to many, which will never be forgotten. It was a at of that bliss which is reserved for the re-

blessed antepast of that bless which is reserved for the redeemed alone.

On the 24 of May a meeting commenced at Evan's Mills, about ten miles distant from Watertown, of which Mr. Burchard, who had conducted the two already noticed, was requested to take the direction. Public exercises were continued uninterruptedly for nine days, during which time, through the blessing of God, about a hundred and twenty-five persons were hopefully converted. On the 17th of the same month a meeting commenced at Brownwille, which continued ten days, and resulted in the hopeful conversion of more than one hundred and fifty souls.

Immediately upon leaving Brownville, Mr. Burchard returned to his own people at Bellville, to conduct a union meeting between the Baptist and Presbyterian brethren of that place. In this meeting sectional and party feeling was wholly laid aside, and those of different names met and labored upon the common footing of Christians and servants

was wholly laid aside, and those of different names met and labored upon the common footing of Christians and servants of the most High. All were determined to prove God as he had commanded them, and "bring all their titles into the store house." They asked for a large portion of the Spirit, and measured their desires rather by the power and goodness of God, than by their own weakness and ill desert. Their supplications were heard and answered. The moving of the Spirit was like the sweep of an overwhelming flood, bearing away with resistless energy every obstacle that opposed its progress. The mouth of the gainsayer was stopped, and the enemies of the cross, confounded and abashed, tooked on in mute astonishment. The powers of darkness seemed to have loosened their grasp upon their victims and haughty and rebellious men bowed in submission before the offended Majesty of Heaven. For two or three days rising of an hundred each day expressed hope of having been lorn again. To give an idea of the power of the work, it is sufficient to state, that at one time, during a season of prayer in the inquiry room which lasted about 15 minutes, thirty-seven persons expressed a hope of laving passed from death unto life, all of whom, so far as I been the content of the conten persons expressed a hope of having passed from ife, all of whom, so far as I have been able to learn, still exhibit in their lives evidence of the reality of tearn, still exhibit in their lives evidence of the reality of the change. The village of Bellville itself is small, there being not more than 50 houses; but the people in great numbers, came in from the surrounding country. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of those who obtained hope during the meeting. Individuals who were enabled from actual observation to form tolerably correct estimates, suppose the number to be not less than rix or seven hundred. The lowest estimate I have heard would place it between five and it is housed. between five and six handred. This meeting which continued twelve days, closed on the Sabbath, and on the Tuesday following another commenced at Champion, which lasted seven days, during which about 150 persens obtained hope of eternal life.

From this place Mr. Burchard went to Woodville, a small settlement three miles from Bellville, of about 30

families. The meeting commenced on Friday and continued till Tuesday of the next week. The inquiry room wa open until Thursday, when about 70 gave evidence of a saving change. The subjects of this work were with few exceptions persons of adult age. Many in the middle age of life, and several who had numbered their threestore and ten The general characteristics of this work have been deconviction of sin followed by an early surrender of the heat of the Amount its subjects were persons of every class.

to God. Among its subjects were persons of every cla and every age. Men of the highest standing have not be and every age. Men of the highest standing have not beer ashumed to profess themselves disciples of the cross; au of the many who since the commencement of these meet ings have obtained hope in Christ, there are but very few who do not stand fast in the faith and give satisfactory ex-

who do not stand fast in the faith and give satisfactory evolence of a change of heart.

The means made use of have been the prayer of faith, and the preaching of the word in a plain and practical manner, pressing home upon the sinner's conscience his guilt before God and the duty of immediate repentance.

ner, pressing home upon the sinner's conscience, his pure before God and the duty of immediate repentance.

With but few exceptions there was nothing in the meetings to offend the most fastidious taste. That the enemy of truth should assail the measures used for his defeat is perfectly coincident with divine truth and universal experience. But a Christian professor should not think it incredible that God should convert a hundred in a day; for I am convinced, from what I have seen and heard, that the same amount of moral power which was brought to bear upon the audience at Bellville and which under God resulted in the conversion of an hundred a day, if exerted upon a number proportionably large might be the means of bringing thousands of souls into the kingdom in a space of time equally short. The church of God must cease to measure themselves by themselves, and take the word of God as rule of duty and ground of expectation, before we shall see those great displays of divine grace in the conversion of sinners which the Bible teaches us to expect.

W.

STATE OF RELIGION IN VIRGINIA. From the Synod's Annual Narrative, published in

the Richmond Telegraph.]

The Synol of Virginia in session in Harrisonburg, October 31st, 1831, has the unspeakable pleasure of sending down to the churches under their care, a more pleasing and encoura-ging narrative of the state of religion within their bounds, for the year past since their last session, than for any pre-

for the year past since their last session, than for any preyious year.

[The means blessed in the promotion of religion.]

1st. The word has been preached, not with enticing
words of man's wisdom, but with the demonstration of the
Spinit and with power. The ministers of the gospel have
been more than usually anxious to produce present conviction, and to persuade to immediate action on the great
concerns of the soul: and have plied the heart and conscience and judgment, with the hopes and fears and truths
and declarations drawn from the testimony of the gospel.

The weapons for the war are God's, and the ministers
have relied on God's promises for success, and God has
not foreaken them or made their faith and hope vain.

Bible truth preached in the apostolic way will convert the
world.

ald. 2d. Great attention has been paid to private instruc-24. Great attention has been paid to private instruc-ion. The ministers of the sanctuary and the officers of ac church and professed Christians, have felt it their duty and privilege te search out the inquiring souls and to give term coursel and advice, that the good seed sown in the ublic ministrations of the word might not be lost. And its following up religious impressions, and watching for all searching out, and gathering the fruit of gospel preaching has been enginerally blassed. The impressions, that and searching out, and gathering the fruit of gospel preach-ing, has been eminently blessed. The impressions, that left neglected, might, and in all human probability would ave passed away, have been nourished into spiritual life.

34. Bible Classes. All ages and classes being embra-

have passed away, have been nourished into spiritual life.

3d. Bible Classes. All ages and classes being embrabed in their instructions, the influence has been felt by officers and members of the church—by the aged and the youthful sinner; and the number of believers has been greatly augmented from the little companies engaged in searching the Bible, to find what God has said, and Christ has done, and the Holy Ghost has written.

4th. Subbath Schools. During the past year many have been gathered from the Salbath Schools into the church. A goodly number of teachers have found that he that watereth others, shall be watered himself. In teaching others, they have been led themselves to Christ Jesus the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world. One precious ingathering of souls this last year commenced in the Sabbath Schools, and in other cases revivals have been the consequence of the instruction given and the example set in Salbath Schools.

5th. Prayer Meetings,—under the different forms of the monthly concert—the weekly prayer meeting—the social circle—praying with anxious souls, and sunrise prayer meetings, have engaged the church in an unusual manner for the year past.

6th. Temperance Societies have multiplied, and the

r the year past.

6th. Temperance Societies have multiplied, and the 6th. Temperance Societies have multiplied, and the good cause of preserving the human mind in a state of natural sobriety, engaging the hearts of Christians, in a manner latherto unprecedented, has made most astonishing progress. Acting on the principle of total abstinence, which experience has established as the only permanently efficient principle in the cause—distilleries have been discontinued and some drunkarch reclaimed, and multitudes staid from walking in the slippery paths and on the jutting precipier It is particularly to be observed, that in the case of reclaiming drunkards, their reformation has been wrought by the power of religion, and without exception on the principal state. the pawer of religion, and without exception on the principle of total abstinence. All attempts at reformation any other principles, though urged on by religious hope and fears, have utterly failed.

any other principles, though urged on by religious hopes and fears, have utterly fuiled.

[Results of the use of these means.]

The result of these means, used by the church, has been a precious, powerful, and almost universal revival of religion. Never has the church in Virginia before, heard of greater things from the hand of God—of more glorious manifestations of his power and presence—of more remarkable instances of conversion, and of more extensive additions to its members.

It would be impossible to narrate in detail all that God hath wrought for us during the past year. In general—like the ancient church, when the Lord turned her captivity, we can say—"The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."—He has visited almost every congregation in a greater or less degree with the power of his Spirit—He has brought out of the world by hopeful conversion, about 3,000 sonls, of whem more than 2,500 have been added to her churches—He has arrested the aged sinner, who had spent three score years and upwards in the service of Satan—to sii, in his right mind, along with the child of 10 or 14, at the feet of Jesus—He has brought some of the brightest takents in our land into the church, and has changed the bitterest infidelity into childlike love to Christ.

These glorious fruits of God's power and grace, have

These glorious fruits of God's power and grace, have awakened a deeper tone of piety in the church—have given energy and union to its ministers—have cheered its members, and have often been accompanied by such manifertations of God's presence, as to silence all gainsaying. Even by the world it is said, "The Lord hath done great things for them." Where the work has been most powerful and where the greatest number have been hopefully converted—there has been the greatest order and decorum.

The operation of this work of God in producing reformation of manuers, might be strikingly exemplified by many facts which have been related from different parts of the State. All these facts go to show, that where the Spirit of the Lord has been, the race-field is less frequented—gambling in all its forms is diminished, and the use of ardent awakened a deeper tone of piety in the church-have given

bling in all its forms is diminished, and the use of arden spirits curtailed. "The grace of God" in these revivals wherever it appears, "teaches men to live soberly, right-eously and godly." Revivals of religion go hand in hand with purity of morals—for "the wisdom that cometh from

wherever it appears, "teaches men to live soberly, righteously and godly." Revivals of religion go hand in hand with purity of morals—for "the wisdom that cometh from above is first pure."

The influence of this work in producing harmony and union among ministers and Christians has also been very manifest, Divisions and dissentions have been completely destroyed by the power of God's Spirit. Breaches and alienations, of years standing, have been almost instaneously removed. It may be mentioned to the praise of God's grace, that the last meeting of Synod in Winchester, and the outpouring of God's Spirit attending it—have completely eradicated all the bilter roots, which had been growing there. Peace and union and harmony have ever since existed, and the blessings of this influence have happily extended throughout the whole Presbytery, among congregations and ministers. The same remark is strikingly true, of the work in Lynchburgh. The wisdom that cometh from above is "peaceable" wherever it is "pure."

Another gratifying feature of this work, which ought to be mentioned, is—the proportion of males among the converts. In many places, the majority of those added have been not only males, but heads of families. In one county, the converts in many instances—almost a majority, have been men above 25 years of age—in some above 50, and a few above 60. The proportion at one time amongst inquirers was 60 men to 3 or 4 females. In another county, in an addition of 20, 15 were males, of whom 6 were leads of families, and one person above sixty years of age. These facts, and this feature of the work, which is not confined to the cases specified—are quite remarkable, and seem to betoken that God is about to call the church to a great work, for which he is thus preparing materials. The providence of God calls upon "young men, because they are atrong," and from the whole aspect of the church, it is manifest, that a greater number of young men, because they are atrong." The form the whole aspect of the church, it is manifest, t

VERMONT.

'he following accounts from Fayeton and Worcester are from a letter of the Rev. E. B. Baxter to the Editors of the Chronicle, dated Middlesex, Nov. 4, 1831.

the Chronicle, dated Middlesex, Nov. 4, 1831.

Fayston.—By the request of some of our brethren in Fayston, some three or four weeks since I appointed a two days meeting, which commenced on Tuesday of last week. I went to Fayston on Saurday, attended meeting at evening, found the church rather low, some few awake, the church and congregation rather small, preached on the Sabbath, profound attention was given, and prospects of revival apparent. Preached in the evening—the Holy Spirit was poured down—some few sinners were awakened and requested prayers. We observed Monday as a day of tasting and prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Monday evening was peculiarly solemn. Several more were awakened. Tuesday morning, the church renewed covenant with God and one apother. It was a solemn and interesting time. In the afternoon, Mr. Warren came to my assistance. The meeting continued to increase in interest. eresting time. In the afternoon, Mr. Warren came to my assistance. The meeting continued to increase in interest ill it closed, which was en Thursday evening. The last day, especially, was a time to be remembered by many or that people. Every member of the church, with one ex-ception, appeared much revived, and almost every impeni-

that people. Every member of the church, with one exception, appeared much revived, and almost every impenitent sinner appeared deeply anxious to know what he should do to be saved. I think, according to the number that attended the meeting, the work of revival was as general and powerful as at any meeting of the kind I have ever attended.

Worcester.—Having been solicited to visit Worcester, I went to see them and peach to them three weeks since, and found them, as a church and society, low, very low. I visited from house to hosse, held two evering meetings with them and advised them to hold a protracted meeting. They consented, and appented one which commenced this week as follows:

I went there on Monday, and preached to the church at evening. I was much distressed to see the apathy that prevailed through the whole church. The meeting commenced at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Here I had a severe trial of my faith. Several ministers were expected, but none came, the church was cold and dead, and it did seem that they thought they had done enough in appointing a protracted meeting. In the course of the day, some few of the church began to feel that all was not right and began to confess; and truly I was astonished, that in a Congregational church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church there could be found any, much less Deacoustional church began to could be found any, much less Deacoustional church began to could be found any, much less Deacoustional church began to could be found any much less Deacoustional church began to confess the church tracted meeting. In the course of the day, some tew of the church began to feel that all was not right and began to confess; and truly I was astonished, that in a Congregational church there could be found any, much less Deacons, filled with self-righteousness, pride and hardness, neglecting the use spirit of prayer, and neglecting secret prayer for weeks and months entirely, as was confessed to a great extent in this little church. A spirit of confession was revived and continued through the day and on the next day, till finally most of the members of the church in a body came forward and confessed their faults one to another, and one I hope will not soon be forgotten.—The Holy Ghost came down, and the chauge is indescribable. Christians were humbled, and sinners were convinced that they were lost sinners; 15 arose and requested prayers. In the evening, the number of anxious was increased to more than 20. The next day was a solemn day. The Lord's Supper was administered. We agreed to hold the meeting another day. I staid till one o'clock to-day, and left to attend a temperance meeting here—Middleses Village. I think there were 10 or 15 hopefully converted when I ieft.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

Chatham, Ct.—In the early part of last Spring there was an increased degree of seriousness and prayerfulness among professed Christians here; the minds of a considerable number of the inspenitent were solemnly affected with Divine things; and in the Spring and first part of Summer a few instances of hopeful conversion took place. But the cloud which had overshadowed us and excited our expectation of a shower of spiritual blessings, seemed to be passing away. In the month of July we came to a determination to hold a protracted meeting on the second week in August. In regard to the results of this meeting there was much anxiety among us. It is believed, that some at least if not many were very solicitous, that the way of the Lord might be prepared, and that he might be glorified in the building up of Zion. It is believed, that there were those who could and did carnestly adopt the words of the Pathinist; "My soul wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him." God; for my expectation is from him.

Toesday the first day of the meeting was rainy, and but w attended. But the Spirit of the Lord was evidently Toesday the first day of the meeting was rainy, and but few attended. But the Spirit of the Lord was evidently present. During the subsequent days kind Providence ordered all things favorably for us. The course of religious exercises was similar to what is usual on such occasions. The number of those who attended was enlarged from day to day, and seriousness of feeling increased in the assemblies. The faithful, affectionate and earnest preaching of the Gospel was obviously accompanied "with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven," The desires of God's people for his blessing on the souls of the unrenewed, as well "as on themselves, were fervent. Sinners became anxious and distressed in view of their sinful and lost condition. The kingdom of God and the realities of eternity seemed to be brought petuliarly near. The guilt, the danger and the obligations of sinners, and the rich provisions of Divine grace, were calibited with clearness and urgency. At different times more than 60 presented themselves to be particularly addressed and prayed for. On Friday, P. M. the church united with Christians from surrounding places in celebrating the Lord's Supper, and in expressly renewing their dedication of themselves to the service of God. It was a time not to be forgotten. That evening it was ascertained that several had hopefully submitted themselves to God. At the request of many the meeting was continued on Saturday. That day and the succeeding Sabbath were days of great solemnity among us. Then and ofference of the service of conditions of the succeeding Sabbath were days of great solemnity among us. Then and ofference of the service of conditions of the succeeding Sabbath were days of great solemnity among us. Then and ofference of the succeeding Sabbath were days of great solemnity among us. selves to God. At the request of many the meeting was continued on Saturday. That day and the succeeding Sabbath were days of great solemnity among us. Then and afterwards serious impressions centinued to be deepened and extended; and daily the number of hopeful converts to Christ was increased. In the course of a week there were about 20 instances of apparent conversion. The gracious work proceeded, though not so rapidly, for several weeks; and there is still solemn attention to Divine truth and the interests of the soil among the people. The last Sabbath 15 were united with the church by profession, and one by recommendation. Probably as many as 40 more in the place have expressed the lone of their having become interested in the great salvation the present year. Several of them belong to the Sabbath School.

[Ct. Obs.

Willimantic, Ct.-The Rev. R. S. Crampton, writes as follows to the Editor of the Connecticut Observer:
A revival of religion should ever be recorded to the praise
of God's grace.* I mentioned to you a few weeks since,
that there was a plesant state of feeling in our clurch, and
that the prospects of a revival were flattering. Our hopes
have in some measure, been realized. Last Sabbath was have in some measure, been realized. Last Sabbath was a day of peculiar interest to this little church. Twenty-nine were added to it by profession of their faith, and one by letter. Our church, which numbered only sixteen at its formation in January 1828, now contains ninety-five members. The change in the moral and religious aspect of this flourishing manufacturing village, is truly astonishing. 'The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad.' A revival marked with peculiar displays of divine grace, commenced in Scotland at a recent protracted meeting held in that place, and many, very many, have been the subjects of the work. The people in that place never before witnessed any thing like a general revival of religion.

. Is it true that revivals of religion ought to be thus publicly "recorded to the praise of God's grace?" And was Mr. Crampton right in supposing that he ought to do

Beaufort, S. C.—A gentleman in Beaufort, a member of the Episcopal church, in a letter to a clergyman in Charleston, S. C. dated 31st Oct. says: "I know it will rejoice your heart to hear that there is a most triumphant work of grace in this village. The Rev. Mr. Baker, of Savannah, has been laboring among us night and day, since Monday night last. Both churches, the Episcopal and Baptist are united "with one accord and in one plan." There can be no calculating the blessed results of this meeting. Already upwards of 50 hare expressed a hope that they are converted: and such a crowd kneel in the aisles of the church, of such as have declared that they will give themselves no rest until they have found the pearl of great price, that there is no way of now ascertaining their number. For that there is no way of now ascertaining their number. For the whole week past, almost every one has attended church three times a day, and prayer meetings in the morning and evening. [Charleston Obs.

Southbridge, &c .- Rev. A. Parker, in a letter to the Ed-Southeringe, spc.—Rev. A. Parker, in a letter to the Editor of the Watchman, says: "Since I wrote you in August, the good work of the Lord has been going on among us.—The whole number received into fellowship by the Baptist Church here since the work began, is fifty four. Among them are a considerable number of children from ten to fourteen years of age. One whole class in the Sabbath school, under the instruction of Mrs. P. consisting of seven have obtained home.

school, under the instruction of Mrs. P. consisting of seven, have obtained hope.

The Congregational church in this place have received twenty-two, and will probably receive others before long. The churches in this vicinity are many of them favoured of the Lord, in this season of the outpouring of his Spirit. You have already heard of the state of things, with brother Barrett's people in Dudley, and with our afflicted brother Chase's in Brookfield. Surbridge has had a gracious refreshing. In Holland too, the Lord has displayed His mercy. In Charlton, which has long been a dry and thirsty land, there are decided tokens for good. On the Baptist church in Leiceater, the Lord has copiously poured down his Spirit. The same is true of Thompson, Woodstock, and Willington, Conp. and many other places. Protract-

ed meetings have been, in most of these places, the means of great good. The interest in the great concern of the salvation of the soul, at some of the meetings of this description which I have attended, was intense. The protracted meeting which was held with us in connexion with the Sturbridge Association, was a season of great interest, and was made a blessing to us. Several of my own people were awakened there, effectually, to the concerns of the soul; and several from other towns, who have since made a profession of religion. In regard to the work among my own dear people, both in reference to its character and extent. I can say with the greatest propriety. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. Bless the Lord, O our souls."

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1831.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION. [From our Correspondent.] NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 21, 1831.

I will occupy a few moments of leisure which I now have n giving you some further account of the missionaries and vements, as they seem to be the principal objects of interest just now, especially in the circle where I move. They and their friends, as well as the gentlemen connected with the Board who are superintending their embarkation, are very kindly received and hospitably entertained, free of expense, as I understand, by the good people of the place. The public sentiment here is becoming more decidedly in favor of missions. This favorable feeling is not confined to members of the church. Many merchants and others, not professedly religious men, manifest much good will towards the enterprise. Not a few of them make liberal contributions, and some of them are generously entertaining one or more of the missionaries while detained here. This kind feeling is not limited to the denomination to which the missionaries belong. Some of the Quakers manifest a good degree of it. In more than one instance a Unitarian has made a handsome donation, expressing his full conviction that the missionaries were doing a humane and philanthro pic work. When the reinforcement was here last fall, both the Methodist and Baytist ministers here requested them to preach in their pulpis on the Sabbath, and appeared highly gratified with the aid received. The Methodist minister Rev. Mr. Webb, requested the same favor yesterday, which

was granted. Yesterday, being the Sabbath, the missionary brethren sere dispersed through the neighboring towns, ance with the request of the ministers Mr. Alexander Forbes for Mr. Bigelow, and Mr. Spaulding for Mr. Cobb, of Rochester; Mr. Hitchcock at Dartmouth; Mr. Lyons at Borth Bedford; and Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Lyman for fev. Mr. Holmes of this place, and Rev. Mr. Gould of Furhaven. Mr. Thompson, who expects, as I have learned to embark next spring for the Mediterranean mission under the direction of the Board, preached for Mr. Gould on Saturday evening, and for Mr. Webb half of the Sabsath. In most of the places where the missionaries preached, collections were taken up in aid of the Sundwich Island | their nativity, with all its privileges and endearments, manimission. At Fairhaven it amounted to \$50, at Fall River \$39, at Mr. Bigelow's \$10, at Mr. Cobb's \$12, at Dartnouth, 8-, and at Taunton about \$30. These sums, as well at that collected here on Friday evening, are all in addition to the ordinary annual donations from these towns, which had before been made; and show the interest which this community feel in the cause of missions. The change this respect has been great within a few years.

I find the whole mission family busily employed this morn ing in arranging and packing the remainder of their goods, and putting them in readiness for going on board whenever the ship shall be ready to take them. Seeing, as I have done for the last week, that large quantities of boxes and packages are going to the ship, marked with the names of the missionaries, I have felt much curiosity to learn what amount of articles are to be shipped, and what is to be the cost of this reinforcement. Some of your readers may have the same curiosity; and I suppose it will do no harm fo the whole community to know. It is their concern, and there should be no secret about it. The cost will, however, at first thought, appear to them unnecessarily large. But when they shall look at it particularly, they will probably think it very small; at least very reasonable. The money s all expended under the direction of Mr. Hill, the Treaurer, who is now here giving the most careful attention t the business. I am informed that the whole expense of this reinforcement, up to the time of their arrival at the Islands, will amount to about \$7,000. The principal items as nearly as I can learn, are these :- 1. The outfit of the several families, including their travelling expenses while making their preparations, and coming to the place of their embarkation, averaging about \$400 for each family; and ilies and one single man, t \$4000. This item includes, household furniture of all kinds necessary for housekeeping, clothes for a long voyage, and for two or three years after their arrival, and books, to-gether with all the numerous things, of all sorts, which a family 10,000 miles from a market, and situated where few of these articles can be purchased except at an exhorbitant price, are likely to need. 2. The price of the passage, amounting to \$100 for each person,—or \$1,900 for the whole. 3. The provisions and stores for the voyage, which in this case, as they have done in several instances before, the Board defrays the expense of; and which, of the proper kind, and put up in a suitable manner for sea, and sufficient seteen persons during a six months, amount to about \$1,100. These three sums make the \$7,000.

In addition to the articles belonging to this reinforcement. the Board are sending supplies for the mission families now at the Islands, the cost of which exceeds \$2000; consisting of salt provisions, bread stuffs, clothing, paper, a printing press, &c.; the freight on which, including that on the goods of the reinforcement, amounts, at \$18 a ton, to about \$900. All the provisions of this kind, used by the missionaries at the Islands, are sent from this country. So that the expense of this expedition to the Board will not vary far from \$10,000.

the Andover Theological Seminary, and one of the missionaries, was ordained here. His sickness had prevented his ing at Tebreez, so that the gentlemen of the English consuearlier ordination. The Rev. Mr. Holmes' Meetinghouse, where the services were performed, was well filled; and among the hearers were the owners and the eaptain of the ship, in which the missionaries are to sail. Rev. Mr. Baird, agent of the American Sunday School Union, made the inductory prayer, ; Rev. Mr. Malthy, of Taunton, preached the sermon, from Acts 26: 16, 17, and 18; Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Metapoisett, made the consecrating prayer; Rev. Dr. Fay gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Clark, of Buckland, gave the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. Timothy Davis, offered the concluding prayer. All the performances, as well as the music by the choir, were highly respectable, and the occasion was obviously one of deep interest to the

Nov. 25 .- Our friends, the missionaries, have not left us vet, though I understand every thing is ready, and they are to go on board at a minute's warning, whenever the ship is prepared to receive them. This delay gives them opport nity to mingle freely with their Christian brethren and sisters here, which they are doing, I believe, to the mutual satisfaction of themselves and the people by whom they are very hospitably entertained. On Monday afternoon the females of the mission family met a portion of the female members of the Rev. Mr. Holmes' church for the purpose of prayer and religious conversation. Yesterday afternoon, another similar meeting was held. The missionary brethren attended a religious meeting on Tuesday evening, at which the addresses and prayers were principally made by them. Last evening a prayer meeting was held according at the press of the Greek community. to previous appointment, and numerously attended. It was

appointed with special reference to the departure of the onaries, which, as I wrote you last Saturday, was expected to take place yesterday; but some of the many difculties, which may prevent for a day or two the sailing of a ship bound on a three-years' cruise, and which cannot be byiated or foreseen, have kept the Averick here till this time, so that those, who, it was expected, would before this have taken leave of their friends and native land forever, and have commenced their long and perilous voyage, were again with us to mingle their prayers once more with ours and to animate us by their exhortations, to be faithful to Christ and his cause. A similar meeting is to be held this evening, at which the missionaries will doubtless be present, as it is too late now for them to embark to-day. These are interesting and profitable occasions. The persons who come together expect to have no more intercourse with each other till they meet in the judgment of the great day.

I have repeatedly been on board the Averick since she has been taking in her freight. She is a fine ship of about 380 tons burthen, has made but one voyage, and that in the whaling business. She is now going on the same business after having landed the missionaries at the Islands: She carries no cargo, except provisions and water, with the goods of the passengers, and supplies for the mission. The accommodations for the passengers are good, and as ample as could be expected. They have the exclusive use of the cabin, the captain and officers occupying a room built forward of it. In the cabin are four wide berths and one state-room, which will conveniently accommodate ten persons. Around each of the berths curtains are drawn in such a nanner as to render the occupants almost as much retired, as they would be in a state-room. In the room forward of the cabin, occupied by the officers are four large state-rooms al lotted to the missionaries, which accommodates eight more. Mr. Rogers, the printer, also has a berth in this room. The the ship is large and clear, and will afford a good area for walking and exercise. Captain Swain is a young man of good character, amiable in his deportment, and thoroughly acquainted with the sea, though he has never commanded a vessel before. He assures the missionaries that he will do all in his power to render their situation comfortable. He gives his full consent to their having daily religious worship in the cabin, and public worship on the Sabbath there, or on deck when the weather and the working of the ship will permit. He says, also, that he is enrely willing that his officers and hands should attend when not necessarily engaged in the labors of the ship; and that the missionaries should distribute tracts among the hands, or converse with them, or use any other means to give them religious instruction, which shall not interfere with the performance of their duties and the maintenance of due subordination. This is all the liberty that any passenger can

Saturday, Nov. 26th .- At So'clock, this morning, the missionaries and numerous friends of Missions, amounting to two or three bundred, assembled on Taber's wharf, the place appointed for embarkation. The band, who were at this moment to leave forever the land of their friends and fested the greatest composure and even cheerfulness as they stepped from the wharf to the vessel. One of the females remarked pleasantly to a friend who stood by, " I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at and." After they had taken their stand on the deck, the parting lymn, ("Blest be the tie that binds, &c.") was sung, in which numerous voices united. To the missionaries, and doubtless to many others, it had a meaning which they had never attached to it before. This was a real partingthe most important that the Christian can ever know. It was the forsaking of ministers, and churches, and kindred, and native land-almost all that is dear in this world, forever, After the hymn, a prayer was offered by Mr. Greene, when the sloop, on board which they were, and which was to convey them to the ship lying in the stream, two or three miles below, immediately left the wharf. They were soon on board the ship which is to be their home for the next five or aix months; and about ten o'clock the anchor was weighed, and they proceeded to sea with a fair wind. At 3 o'clock P. M. the pilot left the ship off the western point of the Elizabeth Islands, then making good progress. the prayers of their friends and the friends of missions attend them; and may the God of grace be their protector and

At the time of the embarkation, the most perfect order and silence prevailed among those who were assembled.— The laborers at work on the wharf and on the vessels near by, suspended their labors and listened to the singing and prayer. The Rev. Mr. Holmes and a number of other Christian friends, gentlemen and ladies, manifested the nterest which they felt by accompanying the missionaries down the harbor to the ship.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The Cholera in Egypt and Syria-Intelligence from Messrs. Whiting, Nicholayson, Bird, Wolf, Goodell, King, &c .- health of Smyrna-new weekly paper, &c.

SMYRNA, OCT. 5, 1831.

An angel from heaven once brought to this eastern world glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people;" nd from hence has sounded forth to other lands the most joyous news that can reach the ear of mortals. Since then, mourning, lamentation, and woe," have been the burden of messages from hence, and will be so until the gospel is again welcomed back as the only relief of the sorrows of

From Cairo, Alexandria, and other cities of Egypt, we hear that the cholera has swept off hundreds daily, but happily is now abated. There are also reports of its ravages n Pamascus and along the coasts of Syria. Mr. Whiting writes us from Beycout under date of Sept. 8th that Mr Nicholayson and Mr. Bartholomew had left them a few weeks before, for Safet and Jerusalem. Mrs. Whiting's health was better, but Mr. Bird's youngest child, a lovely boy of a year old, had died.

Letters from Mr. Wolff speak of his safe arrival at Tebreez, from whence he was about setting out for what he Nov. 22.-Last evening Mr. Ephraim Spaulding, late of supposed to be the principal seat of the Ten Tribes of Israel in the country of Bokhora. The plague was prevaillate were encamped in tents beyond the limits of the city.

Constantinople at the last dates seemed a little more quiet from conflagration, plague, and cholera, and Mr. Goodell was getting schools into operation. Messes. King and Hill are here on a visit from Athens. Their schools are still more flourishing than we had reported. Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Robertson have 160 Greek girls in their school, and our Episcopal brethren are going forward with much judgment and efficiency in the publication of school books.

In Smyrna, there are cases of cholera reported among the Jews and Turks. The exposure of the former, during their feast of Tabernacles, has doubtless been favorable to the spread of the disease. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the plague and cholera here, there has been this nummer but one interment in the English cemetery, besides those of four children which I have attended. This would be consideerd in America as a very limited mortality in so numerous a community as the English and Americans of this city constitute.

Pious mechanics, as for example, carpenters, blacksmiths and a printer, would meet with good pecuniary encourage ment should they be disposed to settle in Smyrna, and would greatly strengthen our hands in the Sabbath School and similar institutions. Since the American Board do not think it best to remove their presses here and that, of the Smyrna Courier is likely to be transferred to Constantinople, there is still greater encouragment for the latter We have begun a weekly paper called the Friend of Youth,

JOSIAH BREWER

LETTER FROM T

The following extracts Worcester to one of the Se show that persecution has clear fountain of the write PENITENTIARY, MILL

Although without being in the consolation of bedieving pathies and prayers of Christ us much happiness to be ass your letter and others. Gree from the assurance that our of Peter was, when "prayer the church unto God for him mind, which we hope process manifests to his own childres your prayers for us you will manifests to his own childrenges for us you will not be left either to do any which shall render necessary ry, of the light of our Father although I cannot say that I privation of liberty, of separand my chosen field of labor connected with our situation joyed quite as large a share fallen to my lot during an equiness has been uninterrupte pression of spirits. When priess as has commonly fat piness as has commonly for ber that it is the expression great kindness, has given a In regard to our situation cient to say that we get also

cient to say that we get alon fort.

We have opportunity to a good among our fellow prisa penitentiary, of which you m May last,) there are but four most of them lodge in three these is a free communicat separated our lodgings at the oners, for the sake of having the penings. On the Soil. oners, for the sake of havis in two rooms. On the Sabla as at night. By permission morning in my own room, as er, so that most of the prison portunity to hear. The non rooms taken together is bett also holds a meeting in the for lodges. Pray that these effor divine blessing. ivine blessing.

We are expecting, before isit from Mrs. Worcester at y Mr. Chamberlain. Mrs. 8, "Mr. Boudinott, who is

attend the sitting of Council, 23 dollars for the purpose of journey to Milledgeville, con his solicitation. The plan, I The persons who contribute promised, if that sum should no The persons who contribute promised, if that sum should no From what we gather respectively in the provided in the property of the property of the property of the project of the project

P. S. Dr. B. joins in love.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE Post Office, Milled Sta,—The regulations of the him to receive Newspapers or discontinue the paper sent to this Worcester. Very respectfully,

not to be blamed for enforcing the sionaries. We publish the let friends and the public generally exactly as may be, the circumst ler and Worcester are placed, at the request of Mr. Worcester he no obstacle in the way of thus with what is going on beyond the

LOTTER The N. Y. Daily Sentinel n have made a presentment to the New York lotteries had already amount exceeding the sum were unanimous in the opinion ing are unauthorized.

The authorized Lottery syste tinue at any rate but two or three zens of that state, and of all the the evils of Lottery gambling as by law in any part of the Union. of any single state to protect it abominable enemy to industry, in Witness our own city. Every we pay, in the injured character ss, in dishonesty, in the gambling into all the varieties of pauperism, and crime,-the citi a melancholy and disastrons pena islation of neighboring states. At

sell liberty to deceive, corrupt, and This is palpable is justice. Mas fice the well-being of her citizen but the corrupting legislation of he of half the benefit of her own sal in similar circumstances, though than Massachusetts. New York situation, - with the evils of it ag mercial position.

In these circumstances ought the effort to abolish the Lottery system Is not the object worth such an e easily attainable by such an effort

PROMOTION OF TEL

MR. EDITOR,—On reading in yestant, the kind interest which the h dalloro' have manifested in the ear making their minister, the Rev. Wm of the American Temperance So think of the benefits which would re the world, should the friends of Temp do the same.

By the efforts which have already that more than 10,000 persons ha coming drunkards, who, had the pr spirit continued as it was seven year now, have become such. And more drunkards have ceased to use that are now sober men.

Not less than \$2,000,000 in the c ice of the New-York State Society stinence from ardent spirit in th York, during the last year. " But o the Christian is sure, in the unpre gion in all parts of the State; for a he work of the Holy Spirit on the than half conquered."

eparture of the of the many difthe sailing of d which cannot be ick here till this would before this ive land forever, as voyage, were to be faithful to is to be held this tless be present. to-day. These The persons who

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elligence from rd. Wolf, Good

Oct. 5, 1831. is eastern world to all people ;" er lands the most ortals. Since then, ve been the burden ntil the gospet is

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and Mr. Goodell King and Hill pools are still Irs. Hill and Mrs. school, and our ith much judgment books.

reported among the mer, during their favorable to the all that has been ere has been this emetery, besides ded. This would ted mortality in so nd Americans of

ers, blacksmiths niary encourage in Smyrna, and ne Sabbath Sch rican Board do ere and that of rred to Constan nt for the latter.

Friend of Youth H BREWER

LETTER FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

The following extracts of a letter from the Rev. S. A. Worcester to one of the Secretaries of the American Board, show that persecution has not yet been able to disturb the clear fountain of the writer's peace. The date is,

Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Ga. Nov. S, 1831.

Although without being informed of it we should have the consolation of believing that we may enjoy the sympathies and prayers of Christians extensively, yet it affords us much happiness to be assured of it, as we have been by your letter and others. Great indeed is the comfort arising from the assurance that our lot is in this respect what that of Peter was, when "prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him." We also enjoy peace of mind, which we hope proceeds from the favor which God manifests to his own children, and we hope that among your prayers for us you will not forget to ask that we may not be left either to do any thing, or indulge any feelings, which shall render necessary the withdrawal, ever temporarry, of the light of our Father's countenance. For myself, although I cannot say that I do not feel the pain of the deprivation of liberty, of separation from my beloved family and my chosen field of labor, and of other trials necessarily connected with our situation, yet on the whole I have enjoyed quite as large a share of happiness as has commonly fallen to my lot during an equal space of time. My cheerfulness has been uninterrupted, without even an hour's depression of spirits. When I say as large a share of happiness as has commonly fallen to my lot, you will remember that it is the expression of one to whom God, in his great kindness, has given a cheerful heart.

In regard to our situation in prison, it is perhaps sufficient to say that we get along with a good degree of comfort.

We have opportunity to make some attempts at doing PENITESTIARY, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Nov. 8, 1831.

cient to say that we get along with a good degree of comfort.

We have opportunity to make some attempts at doing
good among our fellow prisoners. Since the burning of the
penitentiary, of which you may have heard, (it occurred in
May last.) there are but four lodging rooms for prisoners;
most of them lodge in three rooms, and between two of
these is a free communication. Dr. Butler and I have
separated our lodgings at the request of some of the prisoners, for the sake of having evening worship every night
in two rooms. On the Sabbath we are in the same rooms
as at night. By permission of the keepers I preach in the
morning in my own room, and in the afternoon in the other, so that most of the prisoners who are disposed have opportunity to hear. The number usually present in both
rooms taken together is between 60 and 70. Dr. Butler
also holds a meeting in the forenoon in the room where he also holds a meeting in the forenoon in the room where he lodges. Pray that these efforts may be followed with the divine blessing.

also holds a meeting in the forenoon in the room where he lodges. Pray that these efforts may be followed with the dirine blessing.

We are expecting, before long, perhaps next week, a visit from Mrs. Worcester and Mrs. Butler, accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain. Mrs. W. says, under date of Oct. 23, "Mr. Boudinott, who is now absent at Chattoogee to attend the sitting of Council, put into my hands the sum of 23 dollars for the purpose of defraying the expenses of my journey to Milledgeville, contributed by five individuals at his solicitation. The plan, I believe, was entirely his own. The persons who contributed did it very cheerfully, and promised, if that sum should not be sufficient, to give more." From what we gather respecting public sentiment in this state, we are led to believe that a good deal of sympathy is excited in our behalf among the pious, who, while they do not approve the course we have taken, give us credit, nevertheless, for the uprightness of our motives. This is what I feared we should not obtain, not knowing but that the falsehoads with which it has been attempted to blacken our characters, might gain credit even among the good, whose esteem we cannot but highly prize. It is a great happiness to be esteemed a deluded good man rather than an ill-designing hypocrite. Let my name be sounded abroad as a weak, mirguided enthusiast, yet a sincere lover of Jesus, any-thing consistent with sincere devotion to the cause of the Redeemer, rather than told with the highest commendation man can bestow and yet withhold the reputation of being a servant of Christ. Yet after all it is a light thing to be judged of man's judgment. We stand or fall at a higher tribunal.

With much love to yourself and your associates in the

thing to be judged of man's judgment. We stand or nar at a higher tribunal.

With much love to yourself and your associates in the labors of the Missionary Rooms and your families and con-nexions, and to all who inquire for us and pray for us in this time of our trial, and with earnest prayer for the pros-perity of the Missionary cause, Itremain yours in the bonds of the gospel, S. A. WORCESTER.

P. S. Dr. B. joins in love. We are both well. You will understand that we are stedfastly of the same mind.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE BOSTOS RECORDER. Post Office, Milledgeville, Nov. 16, 1831. Post Office, Mineageriue, Arov. 19, 1861.
Str.,—The regulations of the Penitentiary not allowing lim to receive Newspapers or Pamphlets, you will please discontinus the paper sent to this office for the Rev. S. A. Worcester. Very respectfully, your most obedient,

Thomas F. Greef.

If such are the regulations of the Prison, its officers are not to be blamed for enforcing them in the case of the missionaries. We publish the letter, because their many friends and the public generally are interested to know, as exactly as may be, the circumstances in which Messrs. But-ler and Worcester are placed. The Recorder was sent at the request of Mr. Worcester, who supposed there would he no obstacle in the way of thus making himself acquainted with what is going on beyond the walls of his Prison.

LOTTERIES.

The N. Y. Daily Sentinel mentions that the Grand Jury have made a presentment to the effect that the managers of New York lotteries had already disposed of tickets to an amount exceeding the sum limited by law, and that they were unanimous in the opinion that the schemes now drawing are unauthorized.

The authorized Lottery system in New York can con tinue at any rate but two or three years longer. But the citizens of that state, and of all the states, will be exposed to the evils of Lottery gambling as long as it is countenanced by law in any part of the Union. It is beyond the power of any single state to protect itself from this deceitful and abominable enemy to industry, integrity and domestic peace. Witness our own city. Every body knows that some of our streets are full of Lottery gambling, in despite of law. We pay, in the injured character of our community,-in any share in the PRICE for which those states see fit to

all the churches and chapters were muffled and tolled, as on the sell liberty to deceive, corrupt, and debase their citizens.

This is palpable injustice. Massachusetts will not sacrifice the well-being of her citizens for gain, in this way; but the corrupting legislation of her neighbors deprives her of half the benefit of her own salutary laws. Vermont is in similar circumstances, though probably suffering less than Massachusetts. New York will soon be in the same situation,—with the evils of it aggravated by her local and commercial position.

In these circumstances ought there not to be a general effort to abolish the Lottery system throughout the Union? Is not the object teorth such an effort?

PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor,—On reading in your paper of the 23d instant, the kind interest which the benevolent ladies of Middleboro' have manifested in the cause of Temperance, by

"This is palpable injustice. Massachusetts will not sacrifice the well-being of her citizens. By accounts contained in the "Caledonian Mercury" of Tuesday serious apprehensions appeared to be entertained the which grain the wist social papeared to be entertained to the interprison of order in the West of Scotland, to which quarter numerous bodies of troops have been ordered, but down to the present moment happily the fears of of the public have to the present moment happily the fears of of the public have to the present moment happily the fears of of the subtraction, and the country, as far as they have yet reach, but down to the present moment happily the fears of of the mitterprison of order in the West of sections, appeared to be entertained, but down to the present moment happily the fears of of the interprison of order in the West of been ordered, but down to the present moment happily the fears of the due interprison of trade are suspended, from a feeling that men's sinds are about to be agitated by passions, which will leave no time for bave taken place in that town, on the receipt of the interprison. Accounts from the c

dleboro' have manifested in the cause of Temperance, by making their minister, the Rev. Wm. Eaton, a Life member of the American Temperance Society, I could not but think of the benefits which would result to our country and the world, should the friends of Temperance in other towns

do the same. By the efforts which have already been made, it appears that more than 10,000 persons have been saved from be coming drunkards, who, had the practice of using ardent pirit continued as it was seven years ago, would, before now, have become such. And more than 3000 who were drunkards have ceased to are that which intoxicates, and

And should the means be furnished to extend, by living agents and publications from the press, the principle of abstinence from intoxicating liquors throughout our country, the following would be some of the results.

1. Not an individual would hereafter become a drunkard.

2. Many, who are now drunkards, would reform, and would be saved from the drunkard's grave.

3. As soon as those who would not reform should be dead, which would be but a short time, not a drunkard would be found, and the whole land would be fire.

4. More than three fourths of the pauperism of the country might be prevented; and also more than three fourths of the crimes.

5. One of the grand causes of error in principle, and immortality in practice, and of all dissipation, vice and wretchedness, would be removed.

6. The number, frequency and severity of diseases would be greatly lessesed; and the number and hopelesaness of maniacs in our land, be exceedingly diminished.

7. One of the greatest dangers of our children and youth, and one of the principal causes of bodily, mental and moral deterioration, would be removed.

8. Loss of property, in one generation, to an amount greater than the present value of all the houses and lands in the United States, might be prevented.

9. One of the greatest dangers to our free institutions, to the perpetuity of our government, and to all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, would be removed.

10. The efficacy of the gospel, and all the means which God has appointed for the spiritual and eternal good of men, would be exceedingly augmented; and the same amount of moral and religious effort might be expected to produce more than double its present effects.

11. Multitudes of every generation, through all future ages, might be prevented from sinking into an untimely grave, and into endess tormen: they might be transformed into the divine image, and prepared, through grace, for the endless joys of heaven.

12. God would be honored, voluntarily and actively, by much greater extent, would, through t And should the means be furnished to extend, by living

ject as many seem to suppose. More than 50,000 of the daughters of the last generation were doomed to the tre-mendous curse of having drunken basbands; and of being obliged to train up their children, under the blasting influence of drunken fathers. But let the means be furnished ence of drunken fathers. But let me means be turnished to extend the principle of abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors, throughout our country, and the daughters of the next generation, from this tremendous curse, may be free. Their children and children's children to all future ages, will rise up and call their deliverers blessed.

The friends of Temperance, therefore, are reques extensively as may be, to make themselves, and their ministers life members of the American Temperance Society; and transmit their donations to the Treasurer, Hon. Geo Odiorne, Milk street, Boston. J. Edwards,
Boston, Nov. 25. Cor. Sec. Amer. Temp. Soc.

Boston, Nov. 25. Cor. Sec. Amer. Temp. Soc.

The Theological College of the Reformed Dutch Church.—The Rev. John Josman, the President of the General Synod, has made an official communication, that the Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., the Professor elect of Bibblical Literature, has declined accepting the appointment.

Union Theological Seminary.—It is announced in the S. R. Telegraph of Nov. 11th, that Dr. John McDowell, of Elizabeth Town, N. J. has accepted of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Polity in the Union Theological Seminary, in Virginia. We learn that his Preshytery agreed to dismiss him from his church in opposition to their consent, and that they have complained of that decision to the superior ecclesiastical judicatory. This of course nullifies for the present his dismission; and we have been induced to think that he will not remove from his present field of labor.

[Philodelphian.]

NOTICES.

The Plymouth County Temperance Society will hold its Annual Meeting in Plymouth, on Monday, the 5th day of December next.—The Meeting for business will be held in the Town House, at 3 o'clock P. M.—and for addresses and appropriate religious services at half past 6 o'clock, in the Meetinghouse of the Third Society. Per order of the Exec. Committee.

Plymouth, Nov. 21, 1831.

Plymouth, Nov. 21, 1831.

The next Monthly Meeting of the Worcester North District Temperance Association will be holden in Ashby on the second Wednesday in December next, at the Rev. Mr. Camp's Meetinghouse. Delegates will meet at 12 o'clock, M. and the public exercises will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely. Per order, Nov. 28, 1831.

G. B. PARKER, See'y. Delegates are requested to call at Capt. Kendall's Store, and they will be directed where they will find gratuitous entertainment among the friends of temperance.

The Quarterly Menting of the Executive Committee of the Mass. Miss. Society, will be holden at the Cowper Committee Room, on Wednesday Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M. M. Braintree, Nov. 18, 1831. R. S. STORRS, Sec'y

Rev. J. H. HOPKINS is expected to preach in Grace Clurch, Piedmont Place, next Sabbath evening.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New York brings Havre dates to the 13th, and London to the 11th, of October.

State of England.—The following are specimens of expressions of public feeling, with which the English papers are filled. The Morning Chronicle in which the vote of the Lords was announced, was dressed in mourning.

Nothing can exceed the indignant feeling which was manifested on Saturday on the throwing out of the Reform Bill in the Commission of the

ifested on Saturday on the throwing out of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords. Early in the day, though the weather was tempestuous, groups were collected on the Exchange and at every corner, to collect such particulars as they could of what all considered a common calamity.

The news of the fatal vote on Saturday morning sprea idleness, in dishonesty, in the introduction of the spirit of gambling into all the varieties of business, in intemperance, pauperism, and crime,—the citizens of Massachusetts pay a melancholy and disastrous penalty for the iniquitous legislation of neighboring states. And we suffer thus, without any share in the PRICE for which those states were find the churches and chapels were muffled and tolled, as on the most solenn occas

evening:

"That it is expedient to declare their unahered and undiminished adherence to the great measure of Reform.

"That it is their determined purpose to stand by and support the King's Ministers in their present crisis of affairs."

fairs."

[Resolutions similar to those here proposed, approving the condect of ministers and pledging the House to support them, were introduced into the House of Commons and carried by a majority of 149—40 more than the majority for the third reading of the Bill.]

French Peerage.—At the sitting of the Deputies on the 10th of Oct. the Peerage Bill being under consideration, an amendment was proposed, making the peerage trans-missable by hereditary descent, but it was rejected by a vote of 324 against 86.

drunkards have ceased to use that which intoxicates, and are now sober men.

Not less than \$2,000,000 in the opinion of the Committee of the New-York State Society, have been saved by also innece from ardent spirit in the single State of New York, during the hast year. ** But our greatest gains, they are, not to be estimated in dollars. They are manifest the Christian is sure, in the supprecedented attention to religion in all parts of the State; for our greatest exempts the work of the Holy Spirit on the minds of men, is more than half conquered."

Trests at Werracw.—A private letter from Warsaw, dated the 29th of September says: "This capital presents the appearance of one vast bivouac—advanced posts and patriots are found at every corner. The Russians have denounced to the Police several thousands of persons and entire in the actional cause. Since the 8th inst. the day on which it resumed its functions, the Police has been constantly employed in making arrests; it is a post of the Restoration, upwards of 1,000 persons of all ages and classes were thrown into the work of the Holy Spirit on the minds of men, is more than half conquered."

prison, were fired upon for nearly two hours in succession, under presence of a revolt of the malefactors, though not less than four-fifths were confined on suspicion of political offence. There are now upwards of 1,500 incarcerated, and they will esteem themselves fortunate if they are not sent to Siberia. Poland has indeed sunk into the tomb. Accounts from Warsaw of the 23d of Sept. state that the Emperor of Russia, in order to reward Marshal Pas-kewitsch for the cupture of Warsaw, has raised hin to the dignity of a prince, with the addition of Warszawski' to his name.

his name.

Surrender of the Polish Army — This army consisted chiefly of three divisions, viz. — First, the corps under General Romarino, consisting of twelve or fifteen thousand men, stationed near the southern boundary of the kingdom, on the right or eastern bank of the Vistula. Secondly, the corps under General Rozyski, consisting of several thousand, stationed also in the southern part of the kingdom; but on the left bank of the Vistula, near the city and territory of Cracow; and thirdly, the main army of 30 or 40 thousand men, under Gen. Malachowski, stationed in and near Modlin, a strong fortress, a little northeast of Warsaw. Each of these corps has been compelled to lay down its arms or to disperse, and the fortress of Modlin has yielded to the Russians, who are now undisputed masters of the whole kingdom of Palear (1997). Russians, who are now undisputed masters of the whole kingdom of Poland. The Poles, to the very last, refused to allow the Russians the honor of a direct victory, the corps of Generals Romaiine and Rozyski having retired, previous to surrendering, into the territory of Austria, and the principal part of the main army into that of Prussia.

Dissolution of the Polish Diet.—The Posen Gazette, says:—"The remains of the Diet hitherto assembled at Zakroczyn, and the Polish National Government formed there, are dissolved. The members have singly left the town, and dispersed themselves."

lett the town, and dispersed themselves."

Greece.—According to the last accounts from Greece, other provinces of the Peloponness and Continental Greece have decided upon taking part with the opposition, and are about to send deputies, not to the Congress convoked by the President, but that which the Hydriots are assembling at Hydra. The greater part of the members are already elected. The convocation of this assembly has excited great interest throughout Greece, and relief from the evils with which the country is oppressed, is expected from it alone, until a final settlement is come to through the intervention of the three Powers.

Distances in Rolances.—A letter from Pagers ad-

until a final settlement is come to through the intervention of the three Powers.

Disturbances in Bologna.—A letter from Faenza, dated September 23, says—"Bologna has become the theatre of scenes which may lead to serious events. The authority of the Pope is totally disregarded. The civic Guards are resolved to resist the troops of the Pope if they attempt any opposition. There are three thousand men armed with muskets, and about seven thousand more with fowling pieces and other weapons. The only fear entertained is, that the Austrians may again interfere, particularly as it cannot be doubted that the whole population, wearied out by the oppression of the Court of Rome, would easily be induced to abandon themselves entirely to the dominion of Austria."

to abandon themselves entirely to the dominion of Austria."

Earthquake in Italy.—An earthquake, which was felt at Venice on the 11th of Sept. at about a quarter past 7 o'clock, was perceived at Parma on the same day and hour. The shocks were very violent. The earthquake was at the same time perceived at several places in the centre of Italy. At Reggio, the Benizza Palace was almost entirely destroyed, and 200 chimneys were thrown down. At Modena and Castel-Nuovo, the same effects were experienced. The following day these shocks were repeated, but with less force. It was expected that a volcano would break out between Parma and Reggio.

Marriages in Saxony.—The King of Saxony has issued a decree, forbidding young people to marry before they have completed their 21st year, under pain of fine and imprisonment.—French paper.

War between China and Great Britain.—We learn from Capt. Caldwell of the brig Opray, arrived here on Sunday, that the East India Company's, Sloop of War Coote, arrived at St. Helena, 16th September, with dispatches for England, announcing that the English Pactories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese, the servants attached to the Factories hadtheir heads taken off, the likeness of King George torn down and trampled under foot, the trees in front of the Factories torn up, &c. All commerce between the English and the Chinese ceased after 10th August, and the British Ships, had all left Macoa—Charlez. Cour.

Jamsica—The Slave law was to go into operation on the 1st of Nov. The Jamsica Courant concludes

the British Ships, had all left Macoa—Charles. Cour. Jamaica.—The Slave law was to go into operation on the lat of Nov. The Jamaica Courant concludes an article on the subject with the following remark. If the Slave Law as far as it is applicable to the present state of our peasantry, is really defective, lot it be immediately amended; but let the Government of the mother country know, that to this extent shall we go] and no further, as some limit ought to be fixed to the demands made upon us, or at all events, until the question of compensation is finally settled; this once fixed, the colonists will be eager and willing to grant every immunity to those who are the objects of such mock philanthropy and consideration.

Division of Virginia into two States.—A writer in the Lexington Virginia Intelligencer has been urging at great length upon the attention of the people of that State a project of dividing it in two—the line to be run from the top of the Blue Ridge. The Staunton Spectator pronounces the reasons substantial and thinks favorably of the plan. The Richmond Whig says of it, that whenever the measure is submitted to the People, a thing will happen not very common—both sides will vote for it.

Cherokee Gold Mines .- It is well known that a Cherokee who was recently charged with a violation of a law of Georgia, prohibiting all persons from work-ing the gold mines within the Indian territory, was dising the gold mines within the Indian territory, was dis-charged by Judge Clayton on the ground, that the law was unconstitutional. For this slight indication of a disposition to deviate into mercy [justice] the Legisla-ture have thought fit to punish that gentleman, by re-fusing to re-elect him for this office. Having previousfusing to re-elect him for this office. Having previously felt some misgivings of the fate which awaited him, Judge Clayton requested the opinion of Chancellor Kent as to the propriety of the course he had pursued; and has published his reply in the Milledge ville Journal. In this reply, the Chancellor fully confirms the principle adopted by Judge Clayton. He maintains, that the title of the Cherokees to the enjoyment of their mines, is as perfect as to any part of their lands; that the occupancy belongs to them and their posterity of right, and that the State of Georgia has no other right in regard to the Indian property in their lands, than the right of pre-emption by fair purchase. The law of Georgia, in his opinion, substitutes force for the obligations of treaty contract, injures the credit of free governments and the moral character of our country, and is in direct contravention of the constitutional authori-

ernments and the moral character of our country, and is in direct contravention of the constitutional authority of the United States.—[Daily Advertiser.

African Colonization.—The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have issued in the National Intelligencer, a long Address to the Auxiliary Societies. The Society was established in the year 1817. Towards the promotion of the Colony, 16 expeditions have been fitted out, and 1857 emigrants, including recaptured Africans, landed on the shores of Africa. There are now 2,000 colonists. The expense has been almost wholly defrayed by contributions from individuals. The contributions received from 1820 to 1830 inclusive amount to \$141. 841; the expenditure in the same interval, to a sum less by \$6,324. 1530 to 1830 inclusive amount to \$1+1.841; the expenditure in the same interval, to a sum less by \$6,324. The Board of Managers insist that the salubrity of Liberia is not inferior to that of the Southern portions of the United States, and that their enterprise, "holds out the promise of boundless benefit and grandeur to a large portion of the inhabitants of two quarters of the Globe."

Yale College.—About one half of the \$100,000 pro-posed to be raised by subscription in aid of the funds of Yale College, has been secured. Each of the profes-sors has given \$1000.

Marshall's Life of Washington, has been revised and in many parts re-written by the venerable author; and is to be speedily put to press in Philadelphia, by Mes-sra. Carey & Lea. The first volume will be omitted, and the work compressed in two volumes.

Fayetterille, (N. C.) Nov. 16.—At the Superior Court, Sampson co. last week, seven negro slaves were in-dicted for participation in the late plot, of whom two only were convicted. They were sentenced by Judge Strange to be hung on Saturday next.

Generous Donation.—Hon. Jonathan Phillips has proposed to give to this city, seven acres of land in South Boston, on condition that the City shall appropriate a sufficient sum of money, with donations that may be usade by others, to build on the same land a House of Retornation for Juveniles. We hope his benevolent object will be gratefully met, and speedily accomplished.—Watchman. Storm at Portland.—The Portland Courier of Nov. 22, says: The wharves in Portland never before exhibited such a picture of desolution as they do at this moment. A severe rain storm commenced in the latter part of the night, the wind north east, and continued with increasing violence till about twelve o'clock to day.

with increasing violence till about twelve o'clock to day.

The tide rose higher than was ever before known in this town, being about a foot higher than it was in the great storm a year ago last March. The Bridges in the neighbourhood have suffered more or less, and some of them we understand are very much damaged. Many of the vessels in the harbor went adrift, and some of them have sustained considerable damage. Upon the wharves the destruction has been great.

Bultimore.—It is stated in one of the Baltimore papers that of a population of 80,000 souls which that city contains, it is computed that only 20,000 are attached to the regular congregations that assemble for public worehip on the Sabbath.

It is stated in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that

It is stated in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that there are about four hundred licensed venders of ardent spirits in that city, making about one family in twelve engaged in this traffic.

engaged in this traffic.

Important Decision.—The Superior Court of New Hampshire, in an action, Heirs vs. an administration, ordered an item of \$9, for spirituous liquors, furnished at an auction sale of personal estate, to be struck out of the account. The Court observed, that "it was putting an enemy in the mouth to steal away the brains."

Sheep.—The number of sheep in Vermont is said to be 764,793. Influenza .- We should not be surprized to know that

Influenza.—We should not be surprized to know that three fourths of the inhabitants of this city are afflicted more or less with a species of influenza. In most cases it occasions only a slight annoyance, but in others is productive of more serious consequences. The weather, for two or three days past, has been highly favorable to its propagation.—[A. Y. Jour. of Com.—The Utica Journal and the Albany Telegraph have been united. The new paper will be conducted by an association of gentlemen, and will be issued at Albany under the name of "Journal and Telegraph."

under the name of "Journal and Telegraph."

Information has reached Cincinnati, that the Steam-Boat Cumberland a few days since, ran on grand chain, in the Upper Mississippi, with such violence, that the concussion produced a collapsing of her flues and the loss of many lives. It is said she sunk almost instantly.

A Jury of Inquest was ealled on the 15th inst. to examine the body of Mr. Joseph Moss, found dead. Verdict: "The said Joseph Moss came to his death by falling from a scaffold in a barn attached to the Hartford brewing establishment." Mr. Moss was a native of England, where he has left a wife and two children to lament his death; also, two sons at Lansingburgh, New York.—Hartford paper. New York .- Hartford paper.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,
In this city, Mr. Thomas Palmer, to Miss Hannah Holbrook; On Thursday evening, Mr. Gilbert Jones, to Miss Jane Welsh, only daughter of Mr. Walter Welsh; Mr. A. L. Stevens, to Miss Emelme N. Hutchinson; Mr. John Latrop, to Miss Cordia Hemmenway; Mr. Thomas S. Neal, to Miss Sarah Ann Jewett, both of Portsmouth; Mr. George Barry, to Miss Jane Ellen, daughter of Mr. James Hooper.

Hooper.

In Salem, Mr. Benj, Millet, to Miss Luisa Swan; Mr. Joseph Warner, to Miss Jane Saunders.

In Hingham, Mr. Daniel Hutchinson, of Boston, to Miss Nancy Lewis.—In Worcester, on the 23d inst. by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Abraham G. Randall, Eq. to Miss Elizabeth C. Simmons, grand-daughter of the late Isaiah Thomas, Esq. all of W.; David T. Brigham, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Alm Maria Peck.

Miss Ann Maria Peck.

At Saudwich, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Mr. R. P. Adams, of Medford, to Miss H. B. Toby, daughter of Melatiah Bourne, Esq. of the former place.

In Framingham, on Wednesday, by Rev. Mr. Train, Capt. Joseph Taylor, Jr. of Kennebunk, Me. to Miss Julia Ann

In Grafton, by Rev. Otis Converse, Mr. Lewis Daniels to Miss Mary Aldrich; —Mr. Levi L. Lathe to Miss Fran-cis Marble; —Mr. Daniel A. Wesson to Miss Harriet Stow; —Mr. Horace Wilber to Miss Eliza Hager,—all of Grafton.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Jesse Leonard, aged 36; Samuel Gore, Esq. in the 81st year of his age: he was elder brother of the late Gov. Gore; On the 12th inst. Mr. Edwin Bab-

the mother country know, that to this extent shall we go! and no further, as some limit ought to be fixed to the demands made upon us, or at all events, until the question of compensation is finally settled; this once fixed, the colonists will be eager and willing to grant every immunity to those who are the objects of such mock philanthropy and consideration.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—Congress meets next Monday.**

At this session, says the Journal of Commerce, the unprecedented spectacle will be witnesed, of the President and Prime Minister of the former Administration taking seats as members, one of the House, the other of the Senate.

Dirision of Virginia into two States.—A writer in the Lexington Virginia Intelligencer has been urging the lexing of the president and the properties of the state of the former Administration taking seats as members, one of the House, the other of the Senate.**

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Dirision of Virginia into two States.—A writer in the Lexington Virginia Intelligencer has been urging the lexing of the President and Prime Minister of the States.**—A writer in the Lexington Virginia Intelligencer has been urging the lexing of the President and Prime Minister of the former Administration taking seats as members, one of the House, the other of the States.**—In Westminster, Mars. Mrs. Thomas Damon, 31. Sie died in the triumphs of faith. [Printers in Vermont are requested to insert this death in their papers.]

In Hubbardston, Nov. 8, Alpheus Marshe, 22.—In Sciunate Alex

In Sutton, Nov. 6, Alpheus Marble, 23. In Douglas, Oct. 30, Mr. Samuel Crosman, formerly of

Sutton, 70.

In Mendon, Nov. 19, Hon. Seth Hastings, 70; for several years a Representative in Congress from Worcester district, and afterwards, successively Sonator in the Legislature, and Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions of this

lature, and Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions of this County.

In Lunenburg, Catherine Billings, 79.

In West Boylston, Nov. 19, Olive Dunsmore, 15.—Oct. 25, widow Sophia Morse, 72.—Sept. 19, Adeliza Morse, 7; Oct. 1, Abigai B. Morse, 4, only children of Joseph Morse. In Westminster, Oct. 27, Col. Thaddeous Bond, 80.

In Holliston, Nov. 12, Calvin Cutter, 65.

In Leominster, Nov. 14, Mrs. Mary Wilder, wife of Wm. Wilder, 44.

In Belchertown, wildow Eunice Shumway, 87.—In New Bedford, Miss Abby J. Manchester, 17; Mrs. Nabby Gordon, wife of Capt. Wm. G. 70; Mrs. Lydia C. wife of Mr. Peleg Albro, 31; Mr. James Rijner, 47.—16 Medford, Mr. Asa Clark, 39.—In Paxton, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Hubbard, Eq. 79.—In Hubbardston, Asa Wheeler, Eq. 63; Mr. Joshua Wilkard 80; Mr. Wm. Rice, 45.—In Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mary J. Parks, 61.

- In Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mary J. Parks, 61.

In Waterville, Me. Charles, youngest son of Mr. J. M. Moor. His death was occasioned by drinking hot coffee from a pot on the hearth.

WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN. WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.

THE Trustees of Warren Academy inform the public, that the next quarter will commence on Monday, the 12th of December. The Academy is within ten miles of Boston, and is under the care of Mr. Cyrus Holmes, a well qualified and approved Preceptor. Those pupils, who shall be placed in the commodious boarding house, contiguous to the Academy will be under the constant supervision of the Instructer. Board \$1,50 per week, and tuition \$4 per quarter.

WARREN FAY, Sec'y.

Charlestown, Nov. 28, 1831.

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BRATTLEBORO' HIGH SCHOOL. BRATTLEBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of the Brattleboro' High School, recently incorporated, having employed Mr. John G. McKenn, a graduate of Harvard University, (recommended by Pres. Quincy and Rev. Dr. Holmes) as Principal of said Institution, hereby give notice that the First Term will commence on Monday the 12th day of December next. The Trustees, having abundant evidence of Mr. McKenn's literary and scientific acquirements, do with confidence recommend said Institution to the public as worthy of patronage, and with a full belief that the Instructor will devote his time and talents to advance the intellectual and moral character of those young gentlemen and ladies who may be placed under his charge, and thus satisfy the just expectation of Parents and Guardians.

and Guardians.

(2) Stages and mails arrive at Brattleboro' daily from
Boston, Albany, Hartford and Hanover, and two, three
times a week from other places.

TUTTION.

English studies, \$4 00 per quarter.
Latin and Greek, 5 00 "
Modern Languages, 6 00 "
Music, 10 00 " Per order of the Trustees,
JOHN L. DICKERMAN, See'y.
1631 3t. Nov. 30.

WANTED, a first rate Tuacher of Music. Inquire of

Brattleboro', Nov. 10, 1831.

NICHOLS'S NATURAL THEOLOGY, FOR Academies and Schools, with Illustrations—sec-ond edition with additions and improvements. Just pub-lished by WILLIAM HYDE, 134 Washington street.

FOR Academies and Schools, with Hostrations—second edition with additions and improvements. Just published by WILLIAM HYDE, 134 Washington street.

The following remarks are from the pen of Rev. Asa
Cumnings, Biditor of the Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.

Dr. Nichols has prefixed to his work the appropriate
motto, "Every house is builded by some man. But he
that built all things is God;" and the work is a very happy-liberation of its motto. It is devoted principally to an
examination of the human frame, and it is shown that the
conformation of its various parts, and their adaptation to
the purposes which they are known to serve, could not
have happened without the design of an intelligent Creator. It is better adapted to the comprehension of youtly
and common readers, than the more elaborate and extended treatizes of Paley and others; and next to the Holy
Scriptures, is one of the most interesting and useful fields of
contemplation which could be spread out before them. We
do not think that the religious community sufficiently appreciate the importance of such studies, or that they are aware
of their beneficial tendency, and yet it was on contemplating his own frame, his substance that was curiously
wrought, that the "sweet psalmist of Israel" exclained, I
will praise thee, for "I am fearfully and wonderfully
made." If any person can peruse this little book without
feeling a kindred emotion, and forming a similar purpose,
the fact would be an affecting proof of the alienation of the
heart from its Maker. When it is remembered that Atheism is among the spreading errors of our land, we see an
additional reason for directing our youth to such intellectsin is among the spreading errors of our land, we see an
additional reason for directing our youth to such intellectsin is among the spreading errors of our land, we see an
additional reason for directing our youth to such intellectsequences of the secution of the work
has been demanded, and that it makes its appearance in a
style of executio

repies for the use of his pupils.

FENELON ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

JUST Published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114

Washington street, A Treatise on the Education of Daughters. Translated from the French of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray. Contents. Chapter 1. The importance of female education. 2. Evils of the prevalent system of education. 3. Infant education. 4. Evils to be apprehended from imitation. 5. Indirect instruction. 6. The uses of History in the instruction of children. 7. Religious instruction. 8. The same subject continued. 9. Prevalent female defects. 10. The vanity of beauty and dress. 11. Appropriate duties of women. 12. The same subject continued. 13. Conclusion.

Nov. 30.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FRIEND: A Series of Essays to aid in the formation of fixed principles in Politics, Morals and Religion, with literary amusements interspersed, by S. T. Coleridge,

with therary annesements interspersed, by S. T. Coleridge,

Leg. A Practical View of Christian Education, by T. Babington, Esq. With a Preliminary Essay by Rev. T. H. Gallandet.

The Child's Book of the Soul, by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet,
late Principal of Am. Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Second edition, improved, with questions adapted to the use of
Sunday Schools and Infant Schools.

Knowledge for the People, or the plain Why and Because.—No. 3. Origins and Antiquities.

American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge,
for the year 1832. Just received and for sale by PEIRCE

R PARKER, 9 Cornhill.

Nov. 30.

ADMONISHED.—A Sermon preached at Park St. Church, Oct. 16, 1831, by Rev. Wm. A. Schauffer. Just published and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. 30. PECK'S GUIDE TO EMIGRANTS. LINCOLN & EDMANDS have just published, A Guide Emigrants, containing valuable information relative to Western States. By Rev. John M. Peck, of Rock

FASTIDIOUS HEARERS OF THE GOSPEL

Spring, Himois.

(27 Mr. Peck's long residence at the West, and numerous journies as an Agent for the Bible Society, and other benevolent institutions, particularly qualify him for furnishing the most valuable information in relation to this inter-

esting portion of our country, and every person, who feels an interest on the subject, will not fail to possess himself of this interesting companion.

Nov. 30. FENELON ON EDUCATION.
A TREATISE on the Education of Daughters. Translated from the French of Fenelon. For Sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington street.

Nov. 30.

PORTER'S ANALYSIS. Analysis of the principles of Rhetorical Delivery, as applied in reading and speaking. By Ebenezer Porter, D. D. Just published and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington street 30.

CHRISTIAN OFFERING, FOR 18\$2. CHRISTIAN OFFERING, FOR 1832.

JUST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, a beautiful religious annual, entitled, The Christian Offering, embellished with elegant engravings, and superbly and durably bound in embussed morocco. The object has been to combine religious instruction with elegant literature, and furnish a work adapted for Christmas and New Year's presents, which may be not only attractive in appearance, but of permanent value. The compositions are from many of the nost distinguished writers, combining talents, beauty of style, and Christian instruction. A very extensive and liberal patronage is anticipated from an enlightened community. The religious portion of the public have extensively patronized the elegant annuals, to encourage the fine arts, and finished composition; and a work which combines elegance and serious instruction must be cordially received and extensively, circulated.

WINCHELLES WATTS

WINCHELL'S WATTS. WINCHELL'S WATTS.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS publish Winchell's Watts, being
the whole of Dr. Watts's Psalmn and Hymns, arranged
under distinct heads or subjects; together with a Supplement
of more than three hundred Hymns, from various authors,
meeting he wants of the churches for prayer meetings,
missionary meetings, &c.

Extract from the Minutes of the Boston Boptist As.
sociation.

Whereas our late brither, James M. Winchell, published a valuable Arrangement of the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, placing together those which relate to the same subject, with the addition of three hundred Hymns, the whole furnishing a great improvement on the books generally used; and the increased circulation of which will assist the orphan children of our deceased brother, therefore.

Voted, That we recommend the work to the attention

Voted, That we recommend the work to the attention and patronage of the clurches of Christ.

(CF This work may be obtained in any quantities of S. Colman, Portland; A. S. Beckwith, Providence; D. F. Robinson & Co. Packard & Buler, and Messrs. Huntingtons, Hartford; Durrie and Peck, and S. Babcock, New Haven; Elam Blies, J. Leavitt, D. Felt, and at the Baptist Book Rooms, New York; O. Steele, and Tracy Doubittle, Albany; Bennet & Bright, Utica; at the Tract Rooms, 36 North-fifth Street, Philadelphia; and Cushing & Sons, Baltimore.

Nov. 30. & Sons, Baltimore. WINTER GOODS.

7-4 and 8-4 Merino Shawls
Thibet Handkis, and do.
Blue Black and Jet Black
Lyons Velvet
6-4 7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 LinBlk.
Blk. and Blue Blk. Gros d'
Naples Plaid, do
Italian Silks Blk. and Blue
Blk. Lyons Velvet
6-4 7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 Line
6-Barnack
8-4 Russin Diapers
Institution Linen Cambrics
some very fine
Linen Cambric Handkis.
Cotton do do
Linen Cambrics
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
5-4 Linen Sheetings
Printed Woollen Table and
Stand Covers
Elegant Printed Floor Cloths
Green do do
11 Bales Rose Blankets from
8-4 to 13-4
6-4 and Gerry
Brown and Blue Goat's Hair
Camblets
Blue various shades, Brown,
Olive Green
Mulberry and Claret, Super,
and Common
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres
Worsted Hoisery
A great variety of fashionable silks—among which
are
The above, with a large variety of Goods to which he is 6-4 7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 Lin-

The above, with a large variety of Goods to which he is making constant additions, by purchases in Boston and New York auctions, are offered for sale for cash, by ELI-AB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street. 20,

POETRY.

PROVIDENCE.

O sacred Providence, who from end to end Strongly and sweetly movest! Shall I write, And not of thee, through whom my fingers bend To hold my quill! Shall they not do thee right! Of all the creatures both in sea and land, Only to man thou hast made known thy And put the pen alone into his hand, And made him secretary of thy praise.

Beasts fain would sing; birds ditty to their notes; Trees would be running on their native lute To thy renown; but all their hands and throats Are brought to man, while they are lame and n Man is the world's high-priest: he doth present The sacrifice for all; while they below

Such as springs use that fall, and winds that blow

From the Watchman THE BURMANS & THEIR MISSIONARY. Are you Jesus Christ's man?—Give us a writing that tells out Jesus Christ."—Letter of Dr. Judon.

Are you Jesus Christ's man'—tive us a writing that but Jesus Christ."—Letter of Dr. Judoes.

There is a cry in Burmah, and a rush
Of thousand footsteps, from the distant bound
Of watery Siam, and the rich Cathay.
From the far northern frontier, pilgrims meet
The central dwellers of the forest shades,
And on they press together.—Eager hope
Sits in their eye, and on their lips the warmth
Of strong request.—Is it for bread they seek?
Like the dense multitude that fainting hung
Upon the Saviour's lips, till the third day
Past by, and left them hungering?—
Or raiment ask they.—Simply girding on
The scanty garment o'er the weary limb,
Inquiring for a stranger.

There he stands,—
There mark of foreign climes is on his brow,—

There he stands,—
The mark of foreign climes is on his brow,—
He hath no power,—no costly gifts to deal
Among the people,—and his lore perchance.
The earth-how'd worldling with his scales of gold
Accounteth folly.—

—Yet to him is rais'd
Each straining eye-ball — "Tell us of the Christ!"
And like the far-off murmur of the sea
Lash'd on by tempests, swells their blended tone,—
"Sir! we would hear of Christ,—would have a scroll
Bearing his name."

"Sir' to would hear of Christ, "would have a ac Bearing his name."

Baring his name."

And there that Teacher stood,
Far from his native land, "amid the graves
Of his fair infants, "near the "hopai-tree"
Shadowing the ashes of the form he lov'd.
More than his lirie; "yes,"—there he stood alone,
And with a simple, saintlike eloquence
Spake his Redeemer's words. Forgot was all,"
Home, boyhood, Christian fellowship, the tone
Of his lost babes, "his partner's dying strife,"
Chains, "perils." Burman dungeons, "all forgot,"
Save the deep danger of the heathen's soul,
And God's salvation.

And methought, that Earth
In all the vanuts of majesty, "or tricks
With silk and purple and the baubled pride
Of throne and sceptre, or the blood-red pome
Of the stern hero, had not aught to boast
So troly great, "so touching, so sublime,"

So traly great—so touching, so sublime,— As that lone Missionary,—shaking off— Al! links, and films, and trappings of the world, And in his chasten d nakedness of soul Rising to bear the embassy of Heaven. Hartford, Conn. Nov. 1831.

MISCELLANY.

HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements; does nothing carelessly or in a hurry; employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself; keeps every thing in its proper place; leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do; keeps his designs and business from the view of others; is prompt and d cisive with his customers, and does not over trade for his capital; prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times, when they can be advantageously made, either in buy-ing or selling; and small profits in credit cases, with little risk, to the chance of greater gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains; leaves nothing of consequence to memory, which he can and ought to commit to writing; keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business titled, classed, and put up in order; never allows his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it; is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him; holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected, is not safe to be trusted; is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him; balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his nts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad; avoids as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters, and law suits, where there is the least hazard; is economical in his expenditure, always living within his income; keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters; is cau-tious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by religion or humanity.

TAX ON BIBLES.

It is stated in the London papers, that Andrew Strahan, Esq. printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, who died on Thursday the 25th ult., has left 700,000l. in legacies. It is not generally known, but it ought to be generally known, that on printing of acts of Parliament the King's printer has a profit of about one hundred per cent. beyond that which other printers, were there at open competition, would be contented to take; and that on Bibles and Testaments, printed by the King's printer and the two universities, there is a profit of between fifty and one bundred per cent. charged to the public, beyond the ordinary prin-ters' profit! No wonder then that one who has shared in such monopolies should have been able to leave 700,000l. But what a shame it is that the word of God should be thus taxed, to put money into the pockets of a couple of individuals or into the coffers of a couple of lazy corporations.

Of the money subscribed to the Bible Society, for the distribution of the Scriptures, no smaller sur than 500,000l. has been absorbed by those monopo lists! Or, in other words, they have pocketed as much money of that Society as would have put into circulation ten millions of bound copies of the New Testament! An inquiry into this most flagrant abuse of patent rights is now taking place, and it becomes every man who desires the distribution of the scriptures to protest against the iniquitous impost .- Manchester Times.

Sixteen bishops at present on the bench hold no less than 61 preferments, including their sees, viz., 16 bishoprics, six deaneries, one chancellorship, three archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurerships, eight cathedral prebends, 21 rectories, and 2 vicarages! — London World.

It was computed, some years since, that no less than 112,000,000lb. of butter are annually consumed in London, chiefly made within 40 miles round the city. From the three counties of York, Cambridge, and Suffolk, there are annually sent to the capital 210,000 firkins, amounting to 11,760,000

SUDDEN CHANGE.

Happening to notice a man who was notorious for absenting himself from the place of worship,

become a regular attendant on divine ordinances become a regular attendant on divine ordinances, at leach a change. I inquired of his wife concerning the circumstance, who replied, "Well, Sir, ever since our man joined the Temperance Society, he has been like a new man; and our family is like new family. Our Saturday nights, and our Sabbath days, are spent in quite a different manner from what used formerly to be the case."—The

Supply of Clergymen from Great Britain suggested.

The Rev. William Richmond, of New-York, in an article in the Churchman, shows that a very considerable supply of young men, who, in one year after their arrival in this Gountry, may be admitted to orders in our Church, can be obtained. While in London, in the sumer of 1830, he published a Missionary sermon, in the preface to which, he appealed to the Bishops and Clergy of the English Church, in behalf of the increasing thousands, in the Western and South-Western States, many of them from English Church, in behalf of the increasing thousands, in the Western and South-Western States, many of them from England and Ireland, destitute of the ordinances of the Church. The effect of his representations, as appears from letters, received since his return, from G. W. Marriot, Esq. Rev. L. Evans, Rev. J. Owen, and two or three Cantesq. Rev. L. Evans, Rev. J. Owen, and two or inverteam didates for orders, has been to direct the attention of several young men, ten or twelve at least, to the field of Clerical neefulness, which is opened in this country. Of the char-acter and picty of these young men very satisfactory testi-monials are furnished.

[Episcopal Watchman.

monials are furnished. [Episcopal Watchman. [We should be glad of the assistance of truly exangelical and devoted chergymen from any quarter; but how can we confide in such a company from the bosom of the English Establishment, as long as the Church Missionary Society is obliged to send to the Continent for its missionaries,—not being able to find in its own connexion a sufficient number of men to whom it is willing to entrust such a service and who are ready to undertake it?—Rec.]

New York Baptist State Convention.—The tenth anniversary of the N. Y. Baptist Convention was holden at the village of Elbridge, Onon. Co. on the 19th and 20th days of October ult.

In the evening, the Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and General Agent were read. A school among the aborigines of Tonawanda of more than 30 children, had been instructed, in the common branches of English education. Agriculture, and the necessary departments of female industry had also been encouraged among them. The church among the natives had enamong them. The church among the natives had en

among them. The church among the natives had enjoyed quite a revival, and ten had been recently added to it by baptism.

The next day, notice having been previously given that Little Beard, the chief of the Christian party among the Senecas at Tonawanda, would address the meeting, a deeply interested auditory was gathered to hear him. About 10 o'clock, he entered the pulpit with Thomas Jamieson, a young native of very engaging appearance, something over twenty years of age, who acted as interpreter.

The address of Little Beard was heard with deep interest, and several parts of it were quite touching.

nterest, and several parts of it were quite touching.

Among the resolutions passed by the Convention, ras one, recommending entire abstraence from ardent was one, recommending entire assistance rom around spirits, except when prescribed by a temperate physician, and another, deprecating as an evil the manufacture of vending of the article.—[N. Y. Bap. Register.

Charleston (S. C.) Bible Society .- We learn from the

Charleston (S. C.) Bible Society.—We learn from the Charleston Observer that the following resolutions, presented at the late annual meeting of the Charleston Bible Society, by Thomas S. Grimke, Esq. and Mr. Dessaussure, were unanimosusly adopted, after addresses by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Mr. Grimke, Mr. Mc Intire, Mr. Dessaussure, and Dr. Mc Dowell.

Resolved, That this society will, within 12 months, furnish every apprentice and clerk in the city of Charleston, who is dictitute of a copy of the Scriptures and may be willing to receive it, with a Bible, with his name stamped thereon, if the furths of the society enable them to do so.

Resolved, That the sum of \$500 be raised by voluntary contribution by the members of this society, and such others as may be willing to co-operate with them and be presented in the name of the Charleston Bible Society, to the American Bible Society, for the specific purpose of being appropriated to the purchase of Bibles in the French language, for distribution among French Protestants is the distribution among French Protestants in the Kingdom of France.

General Sunday School Union [Episcopal.]-There

General Sunday School Union [Episcopal.]—There are now 8 diocesan auxiliaries, besides individual school connected with the Union as follows:—
In Maine 3; New Hampshire 2; Vermont 4; Massachusetts 19; Rhode-Islamó 6; Connecticut 38; New-Yorl 93; New-Jersey 16; Pennsylvania 23; Delaware 3 Maryland 9; Virginia 10; North-Carolina 9; South-Carolina 6; Georgia 2; Ohio 17; Kentucky 2; Alabama 2 Missouri 2; Tennessee 2; Florida 1; Michigan 2; Tone 270.

Western Agency of the American Home Missionary Society.—The Rev. J. W. Douglass has been appointed Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the American Home Missionary Society for the Valley of the Missippi; and has accepted the appointment. [Mr. D. has just returned from Europe and is author of the account of the Scottish Kirk, published in our last.—Rec.]

Nat Turner .- A letter from Southampton co. Va. gives Nat Turner.—A letter from Southampton co. Va. gives the following account of this leader of the late insurrection:

"Nat accume very humble; willing to answer any questions—indeed, quite communicative, and I am disposed to think tells the truth. I heard him speak more than an hour. He readily avowed his motive; confessed he was the prime instigator of the plot, that he alone opened his master's doors and struck his master the first blow with a hatchet. He clearly verified the accounts which have been given of him. He is a shrewd, intelligent fellow; he insists strongly upon the revelation which he received, as he undestood them, urging him on and pointing to this enterprize the had tathe revelation which he received, as he undestood them, urging him on and pointing to this enterprize: he had taken up the impression, that he could change the aspect of the weather, and produce a drought or a rain, by the efficacy of prayer; that he was in particular favor with Heaven, and that he had often mentioned it to his few associates, that he knew he should come to some great or some very bad end. His account of the plot exactly corresponds with that of the other leading men who were apprehended. He denies that any, except himself and five or zix others knew any thing of it. He also says that a day in July was fixed upon, but that when the time arrived they dreaded to commence it. He seems, even now, to labor under as perfect a state of financial delusion as ever wretched man suffered. He does not hesitate to say, that even now he thinks he was right, but admits he may possibly have been deceived. Nevertheless, he seems of the opinion, that if his time were to go over again, he must necessarily act in the same way. He denies ever having been out of the county since the insurrection, and says that he sarily act in the same way. He denies ever having been out of the county since the insurrection, and says that he intended to lie by till better times arrived."

Providential and Extraordinary Escape from Death.—
On the 10th, instant, says the Little Fails People's Friend, of Nov. 17, as Abijah Mann, Esq. of Fairfield, a gentieman about 70 years of age, and his son, our late assembly man of the same name, (on his way to take passage on the canal for New York.) were crossing the Mohawk bridge at this place in a one horse wagon, they were met about 30 feet from the south end by a drove of more than 90 oxen, (the property of Messrs. Averoil and Sons, St. Johnsville,) when suddenly the inside timbers of all that part of the bridge gave way; and the two men, with the horse, wagon and baggage, together with 27 head of cattle, were precipitated into the foaming torrent of the river, nearly 20 feet in depth.

in depth.

The Messrs. Mann, on rising to the surface, each succeeded in laying hold of an ox's horn, in such a manner as to enable them to float down 30 or 40 rods, when finding the animals likely to sink, and seeing a large piece of the timber approaching, the younger grasped one end of it; by which means and the assistance of Mr. S. W. Brown, himself and father reached the shore; their horse, closely surrounded by the plank from the bridge, at length directed his course towards them, and was got out by the aid of the bystanders; part of the wagon sunk near the bridge, some of wards them, and was got out by the aid of the bystand-ers; part of the wagon sunk near the bridge, some of the trunks, valises, &c. lodged at the rocky island just below, and the remainder of the wagon went over the falls; the whole, however, were afterwards recovered, excepting some articles of trifling value. All the oxen got safely ashore but two, who where so badly woun-ded as to be obliged to be slaughtered immediately.

Both gentlemen, particularly the elder, were most severely bruised; but being taken to Shepard's Coffee House, and directly receiving the most careful medical and other attendance, they were finally able to be carried home yesterday.

LITERARY.

graphic machine by which it is possible to write sixty times faster than it is to speak. The machine consists of keys, the touches of which correspond with letters.

Life of Whitefield.—Mr. Henry C. Sleight, Theological Publisher and Bookseller, Clinton Hall, New York, has in preparation and will soon put to press the life of the Rev. George Whitefield. Anxious to present the public with an authentic and highly finished life of this eminent servant of Christ, the publisher carnestly solicits those gentlemen who may be in possession of historical facts and sketches relating to Whitefield's sminstry, life and death, to forward the same, or give notice of the sources from whence they may be obtained, to the address of the Publisher.

Rev. H. F. Burder states in a letter recently published, that a gentleman in London is engaged on a life of Whitefield, having collected ample materials.

David W. Warden, Esj. has published at Paris, a new

David W. Warden, Esq. has published at Paris, a new Bibliotheca Americana, or a Chronological Catalogue of Books relating to North and South America, a pamphlet of 128 pages.

136 pages. Bowdoin College.—The number of students named on the catalogue just published is 156, viz. Seniors 26, Juniors 33, Sophomores 48, Freshmen 44, in select departments 5. Dartmouth Gollege.—There are named on the Catalogue for October, 1831, 280 Sudents, viz. Medical Students 101 —Seniors 33—Juniors 38—Sophomores 48—Freshmen 60.

NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

JUST Published by WILLIAM HYDE, at the Boston Bookstore, 134 Washington street, The American School Geography, containing a general view of Mathematical, Physical and Civil Geography, adapted to the capacities of children, with an Atlas. By Barnum Field, A. M., Principal of the Haucock Grammar School for Girls, Boston. The following high testimonials in favor of this Geography have been gratuitously furnished.

From the Principals of the Public Geometre, School.

From the Principals of the Public Grammar Schools, Boston.
To BARNUM FIELD, ESQ.—SIR,—We have examined

our work on Geography, and consider it decidedly prefer-ole to any other now used in our Public Schools. We are particularly gratified to find, that you have omit-d the useless and unimpertant matter, generally embodied able to any other now used in our Public Schools. We are particularly gratified to find, that you have omitted the useless and unimpertant matter, generally embodied in other School Geographies, which makes it not only necessary for the pupil to study over a heterogeneous mass of facts, altogether disconnected with the main subject, but likewise dooms him to the mental drudgery of committing and reciting numerous catalogues of unimportant names and localities, which if recollected, would be worse than useless, and tend much to perplex the mind, and impede the progress of the scholar in obtaining that knowledge of the subject which instruction is designed to impart. We trink your system well adapted to the capacities of children, and that it contains all that is in any way important to be taught in this elementary branch of education. Such other minute information on this subject as may at times be necessary or useful, in the causal purposes of life should be obtained from the larger books, Gazetteers, and Maps of reference, proper for the library; but it should by no means wharever, as it is too frequently attempted, form any part of the Text Books of our Common Schools.

We would add, that we are much pleased with the Maps accompanying the work, which unlike any we have seen,

anying the work, which unlike any we have se ontain only the most prominent places, and are not crowd and rendered wholly illegible by a multitude of inconunimportant places. Respectfully, CORNELIUS WALKER, Eliot School,

CORNELICS WALKER, Eliot School,
ABRAHAN ANDREWS, Bondoin School,
CHARLES FOX, Boylston School,
R. G. PARKER, Franklin School,
SAMUEL BARRETT, Adams School,
WILLIAM P. PAGE, Haues School.
Boston, Oct. 31st, 1831.

Extracts from notices in some of the Public Journals.

From the American Statesman.

The plan adopted by Mr. Field, appears to us to be deideally preferable to any heretofore pursued in the arrangeneut of similar works, and one which is excellently well neut of similar works, and one which is excellently well dalapted to the understanding of pupils. The plain and disinct manner in which Mr. Field has arranged the Mathematical, Physical and Civil branches of his Geography, is a very great improvement; the confused style in which hese different departments of Geography are jumbled together in most publications of this character, is a serious objection to them, and in many instances renders them almost entirely incomprehensible to the student.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

We have received a copy of the "American School Geography, with an Atlas, by Barnum Field, Principal of the Hancock Grammar School for girls, Boston." It professes to be an elementary work for children, and is well calculated as an introductory book, preparatory to the study of larger treations in maturer years. We have been much pleased with the simple and perspicuous classification of the several parts, which are brought within the comprehension of children of the most moderate capacity. For the common purposes of life, it is sufficiently minute without being complex, and, though we had already many excellent treatises on Geography, yet we think this is such a work as will be extensively introduced into our schools and seminaries. From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

work as will be extensively introduced into our schools and seminaries.

From the American Traveller.

Mr. Fiell, the Principal of the Hancock School for girls, has proved hinself a judicious Author as well as an Instructor; and his Geography and Atlas, just published by William Hyde, will probably be introduced as an elementry book in many of the public schools. Its excellence consists in its brevity, simplicity and great clearness. There are no tediousness of description and minuteness of detail, to load the mind and weavy the memory; no narration of unimportant facts and blending together of distinct subjects, to perplex the ambitions, and dishearten the weak; but whatever is necessary for a beginner in the department of Geography, is here brought within a small compass and arranged with the skilful hand of a master.

From the Evening Gazette.

ranged with the skilld hand of a master.

From the Evening Gazette.

The work of Mr. Field, now under consideration, is what it professas to be—a School Geography—we mean, a book fit to be used in school—containing all on the science of Geography suitable to be studied in the great mass of our schools, and nothing else. All diffuse narratives in Political Geography interesting and invaluable for family use, and all statistical details important to the scholar for reference, are left out. The volume is sufficiently comprehensive, to furnish the pupil with a general idea of the subject, and to occupy all the time usually in schools apportioned to it. And the compend of Mr. Field is the more worthy of favorable notice, inasmuch, as the principles of instruction on which the work is executed is more philosothe work is executed is more philosophical than many of its predecessors, and is without cant and affectation for unimportant novelties, whether induc-tive or anti-inductive.

From the Journal of Humanity, published at Andover. The principal claims of this work, as we are informed in the Preface, are founded upon its more systematic arrangement, and its freedom from that minuteness of detail, and unnecessary attention to unimportant matters, with which other treatises are encumbered, and the study of which imother treatises are encumbered, and the study of which im-pedes the nequisition of enlarged and correct views of the science. These are certainly faults with which the text books in common use are all in a greater or less degree chargeable. We are pleased with the ideas advanced in his preface, and with his arrangement and general treat-ment of the subject. The whole work is executed in neat and appropriate style, and its appearance is well calculated to secure a favorable reception. and appropriate style, and it to secure a favorable recept

The following remarks are from Mark A. d' Wolfe, A. M. Tuter in Brown University, and late

The following remarks are from Mark A. d'Wolfe, A. M. Tuter in Brown University, and late principal of one of the Public Schools in Boston.

The Geography of Mr. Field, as a book for schools, possesses some decided advantages over any other with which I am acquainted. In the making of school books, perhaps none of the many difficulties which arise, has had so little attention, as the selection of materials. There are many matters connected with every branch of knowledge which cannot profitably be laid before the youthful mind, and which if forced upon it, will only render its impressions of other items of undisputed value, confused and indistinct. The work in question bears evidence of much discerment in this respect; for which it has discarded a great mass of useless detail, which has condemned almost every treatise on this subject, it omits nothing, with which pupils of the age for which it is fitted, ought to be acquainted. Nor is arrangement of less consequence than judicious selection; the great defect in all the school Geographies with which I am familiar, is the want of a lucid and philosophical arrangement.

Nothing more effectually incapacitates a child for acquir-Nothing more electrons, ing any knowledge of a subject than being met on his first introduction to it, by a mass of disconnected facts; by disconnected facts; by disconnected facts;

introduction to it, by a mass of disconnected facts; by di-viding and keeping separate throughout the various bran-ches into which Geographies resolves itself. Mr. Field has, we think, avoided this source of difficulty. A very cursory glance at the Maps which accompany this volume, will convince any one of their adaptedness to the use of the young student, and still they exhibit all the im-portant features which a map is designed to represent. 30.

THE SCRIPTURE DIRECTORY TO BAPTISM Rutgers College.—The General Synod of the Reformed Old and New Testament, which relate to the mode of administering this ordinance: With the Sacred Text impardiate the first part of the late Dr. De Witt.

Stenography.—At a late sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, a statement was made that a skilful mechanic, residing in the South of France, had invented a steno-

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

MALE APARTMENT.

THE Winter Term at this Institution will commence on the deleased and the state of B. Greenleaf, assisted by a Writing Master, and will continue seventeen weeks. Board in good families from \$1,50 to \$1,75 a week, wood and lights not included. Tuition \$4,00 for a term of 13 weeks. A few students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Preceptor.

Fewalth Department.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be open for the reception of La-dies on December 7, and continue fitten weeks. Miss A. C. Hasseltine, as usual, will have the care of the school, assisted by Miss S. Kimball and Miss C. C. Harris. Tuition to be paid at entrance, \$6,00. Board, including washing, \$1,75 per week. Fuel and lights a separate charge.

JESSE KIMBALL, Scc'y.

Brudford, Nov. 18, 1831. St. Nov. 23.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the 28th of Nov. under the care of Mr. William C. Jackson, Principal. The high literary attainments of this gentleman, his happy talent in government, together with his clerated Christian character, render this an eligible situation for young men to prepare for College or business, and for young ladies to pursue the higher branches of acietice. As many as fourteen of the pupils became hopefully pious during the last term in the revival now in progress in the town; most of the others had previously indulged a hope in Christ.

rist.
ard, including room, fuel, washing, &c. from \$1,17
Der week. *23. CYRUS MANN, See'y. 1,50 per week. *23. CYRU Westminster, Nov. 14th, 1831.

READING BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS. ON an improved plan, published by S. G. SIMPKINS,

ON an improve power of the court street, Boston and Poetry, designed as a Reading tion of Pieces in Prose and Poetry, designed as a Reading Book for the younger classes, in common and other schools. This book, has the most difficult words placed at the head of each section defined and pronounced; also,—ques-tions at the end of each section. Price \$1,12 1-2 dozen,

12 1-2 cents single.

"The contents are junctiously arranged in sections and unite instruction with entertainment, and strict more d unite instruction wish entertainment, and strict moral neiple with the charn of fiction; at the head of each principle with the charn of faction; at the head of each chapter are placed the most important words contained therein; and also, sech rules and helps for pronunciation, that this most important qualification of a good reader may, by the careful young learner be easily attained."

This little book has already been adopted in several schools, and is well approved of.

DEFINITION INTRODUCTION. Murray's Introduction to the English Reader or a Salection of Pieces in

DEFINITION INTRODUCTION. Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, or a Selection of Pieces in Prose and Foetry, calculated to improve the younger classes in Reading, and to imbue their minds with the love of virue. To which is added, Rules and Observations for assisting children to read with propriety. Improved by the addition of a Synonymising Vocabulary of the most important Words, placed over the sections from which they are selected, and defined and pronounced according to the Principles of John Walker. Walker's pronouncing Key, which governs the Vocabulary, is prefixed to the work. Price \$2.50 per doz.

"This Introduction is full of simple, natural and interesting pieces. It is, we think, the best juvenile selection in the English language. It produces, moreover, a fine animation and an intelligent style of reading, which are great adds to general improvement.—The present edition of this useful work has an important addition to recommend it, as mentioned in the title given above."—Journal of Education. Val. 11. N. "20.11. 12. "20.11. 13. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 15. "20.11. 20.1

mentioned in the title given above."—Journal of Educa-tion, Vol. II. No. 9.

Likewise, for sale, all other School Books in general use, with a great assortment of Copy Books, Ciphering Books, Paper and Quills, &c. &c. on the most favorable terms. (F) Just published, a new edition of Rewards of Merit, with NEW CUTS, with and without Hymns. N. 23.

MEMOIR OF JOHN MOONEY MEAD,
WHO died at East Hartford, April 8, 1831, aged four
years, eleven months and four days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is
the kingdom of God."—Lukk reviii. 16.
With an elegant engraved likeness, on steel.
FROM THE PREFACE.
This work has been examined by several judicious persons—ministers of the gospel, and others, all of whom united in the request, that it might be published.
As those, who first proposed this publication, all agreed
in the opinion, that a knowledge of the manner in which
this child was treated, together with the results, would be
profitable to both parents and children, and a benefit to the
cause of education, to communicate this knowledge, has

& D. M. Hogan, Philadelphia.

Nov. 23.

DEANE'S HISTORY OF SCITUATE, Mass. from its first settlement to 1831, just published. The Christian Register in noticing the above, remarks:—"The work will undoubtedly be numbered with the most full and satisfactory, that have yet been contributed to the typographical collections of New England." "In addition to this general history are given, "Family Sketches' in an alphabetical series of all the early settlers of Scituate."

Published and for sale at the Bookstore of JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

Nov. 23.

BABINGTON ON EDUCATION. A Practical View of Christian Education.—From the seventh London edi-tion. By T. Babington, Esq. late Member of Parliament. With a Preliminary Essay. By Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. Just received and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington street.

Not. 23.

QUESTIONS and Supplement to Watts on the Improvement of the Mind. By Joseph Emerson, Principal of the Fennale Seminary in Wethersfield, Conn. Price 12 cts. single one dollar per dozen. Just published and for sale by James Loning, No. 132, Wash-

Also, Watts on the Improvement of the Mind. Fourth Edition. The following remarks on this work are from Rev. Mr. Emerson's Introduction to the

Questions now published :
Probably no other work, upon the same subject, has been so highly and so justly approved, as this little treatise of Watts—no other, upon which the hours of the reader and student have been so pleasantly and so usefully employed. And of all literary subjects, this

the reader and student have been so pleasantly and so usefully employed. And of all literary subjects, this seems to be the most important.

Of all human compositions, this is probably the most useful for the young, as soon as they can understand it. Such a conclusion might be warranted, though we considered merely its immediate effect upon the mind. Much more must it appear just, when we consider, that the chief advantages of an acquaintance with this work, arise from its more remote influence. It lays a foundation to pursue every other study, and to employ every other means of knowledge and improvement, in the best manner.

every other means of knowledge and improvement, in the best manner.

The unhesitating voice, of every examiner, seems to have been, "The work is excellent." It is, doubtless, the most approved and admired, of all the prose works of the great, the good, the candid, the liberal, the useful man, whose name it bears. It is not the growth of a day; but the worthy product of twenty years—a product, from the choicest seed, in the richest soil, with the finest culture, beneath the most genial suns, and refreshing showers.

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Nov. 23.

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THIS DAY published by CARTER & HENDEE, Annals of Education for Nov. 1821. Vol. 1. No. II.

CONTENTS.—Art. I. Sketches of Hofwyl. II. Village School of Sassendorf. III. History of a Common School from 1801 to 1831. IV. Classical Instruction at Hofwyl. V. Musical Talent. VI. Female Education in the last Century, VII. Results of Lyceums. VIII. Ancedotes of Julia Brace, the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Girl. IX. Practical Lessons.—Miscellaneous.—Intelligence.—Cortespondence.—Notices.

Nov. 16.

A NEWSTEREOTYPE EDITION OF JAY'S EXERCISES FOR THE CLOSET, for every day in the year, is just published by JOHN P. HAVEN, 142 Nassau street, New-York.

Nov. 16.

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6tis. Nov. 16.

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As those, who first proposed this published.

sons—ministers of the gospet, and others, all of whom united in the request, that it might be published.

As those, who first proposed this publication, all agreed in the opinion, that a knowledge of the manuer in which this child was treated, together with the results, would be profitable to both parents and children, and a benefit to the cause of education, to communicate this knowledge, has been an object constantly in view. He is not therefore shown merely as a pions child. The character of his intellect, as well as of his heart, is kept before the reader, and not only the kind of knowledge communicated, but the manuer also of communicating it, is shown. The writer has endeavored to make a book for parents and teachers, as well as for children and pupils.

Should the prevalent impression, that it is impossible for a young child to give evidence of piety, be removed from the mind of any, and parents and teachers encouraged to labor more for the early conversion of those committed to them, expecting success, then those who moura the early experience of this lovely boy, will rejoice, that be has not lived, or died in vain.

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No. 49.-

REI HOME

Extract from a Quart Committee of t

SUCCESS AN "I am happy to sta mer and autumn has We have had a glo More than forty, it is our communion the the

God by baptism in the There are indica hath not forsaken us meetings are for the ing: and there is great on the Lord's day.

on the Lord's day. A inquiring the way to not so universally eng we feel the hand of o "Next week on We versalist ordained in t s a bold and daring serve the cause of the to know who are his f even in this world to the throne of grace, be made more faithf hearts and the cause of

"My parish consists dred souls, scattered th directions. My labors ring the spring, summe formly preached three have commonly held er in the week, in some p I have reason to thank blessing to my feeble e

1. Joyful as is the the presence of the L pecially so, when enj Zion, where desolation

immoveable. 2. Forty additions one Sabbath! Forty made the subjects of gand that too, amid the and the abounding of whence these results? pointment—the instrum pel, sustained by the Withou: Missionary aid ed of the Lord, had co ral desart. Will any sions regret his contribu wish they had been much that has bestowed \$50 has given to this feeble the gospel, and secured

ousness!
3. Missionaries have health, not their ease. S them to labor with all the istry be not blamed, and casion to the friends of C mies, to say, "why st idle." A Missionary dr whole shurch of God. whole church of God. I few in number—but all perhaps cannot preach th and every night in the we vest." Blessed is he, ho when he cometh shall find

THE CHRISTI

Sources of danger One of these causes is of our large cities. The often tempt merchants to posting their books, in results of some gainful en writing letters of comme many a splendid mansion detained from the house artificial wants of a rick The lower classes toil for nishes its possessors with their desires, and tempt crowd to extend their through the sacred hours been set apart by the law high and holy purposes of the streets of some of our the streets of some of our might imagine, that weal ion, and pleasure, and vie her tatters, had all com group to trample the Sabt The evil is much aggraforeigners. Some of our overrun by emigrants fro having been accustomed 6

having been accustomed ! regard the Sabbath as a se with them the lax notions continue here to convert hours occasionally spent day of visiting, recreation Many of them are too pool in the house of God; other ples of conscience from goit tuary; and not a few are land in groups so small, the ly, if ever, to enjoy their for modes of worship.

modes of worship.

A third source of danger manufacturing establishme aing with their outset, spri from their origin and pro employed in erecting editionery, and making other protection of our varieties of the seeds of irreligion and even seeds of irreligion and even seeds of irreligion and even atrike their roots too deep eradicated. Many of the employed in these manufac away from the wing of par perhaps rejoicing in their to those restraints which once hallowed atmosphere of long to establish their go row way that leadeth unto the population are transien er too rapidly to feel much And the second s less to the feelings of the parties, are tempted to spend